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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

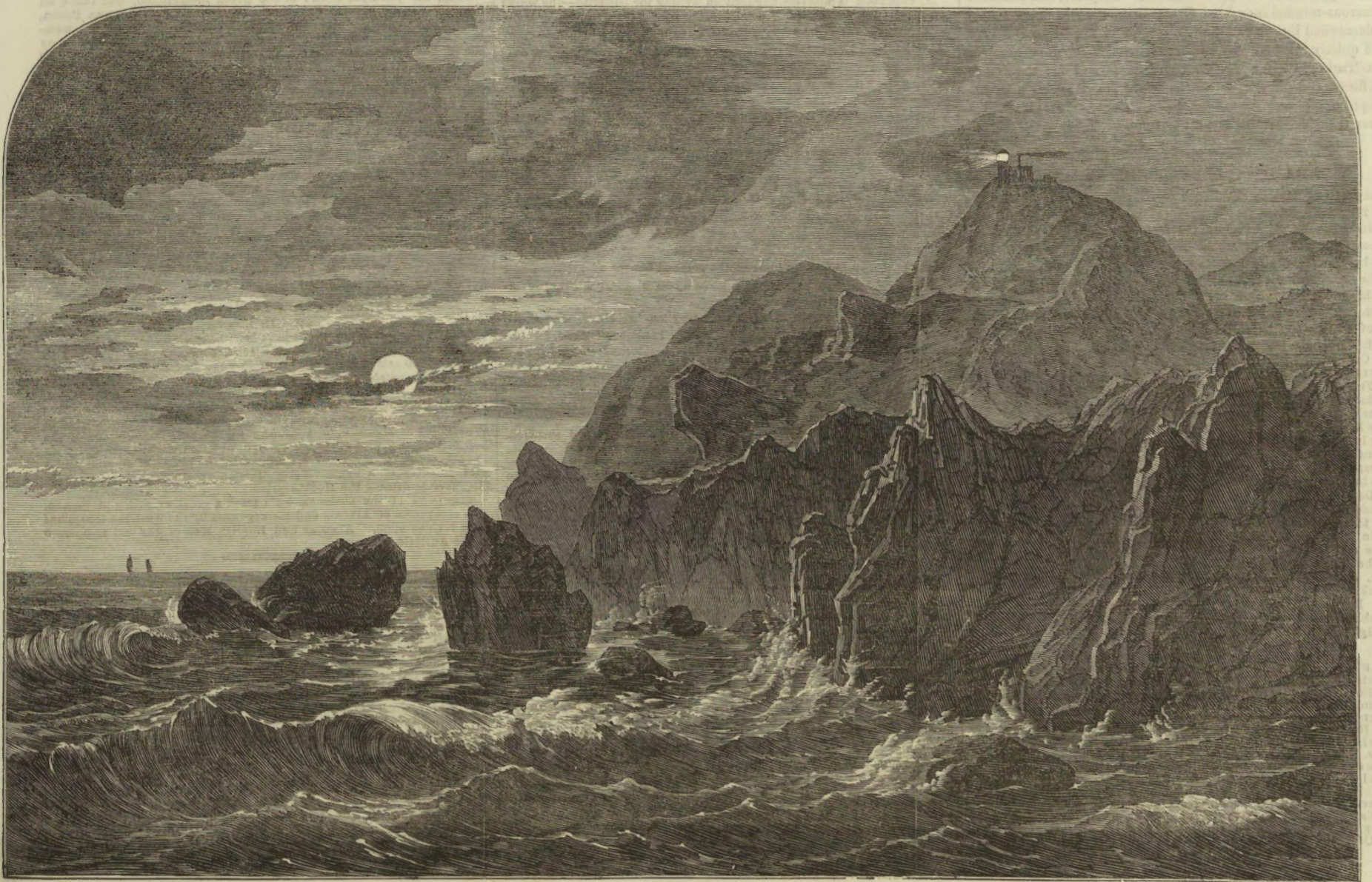
THE FRIENDS OF RUSSIA.

THE British public is not unanimous in its opposition to the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia. Although there is not, as far as we are aware, a single British journal which supports the pretension of the Czar to rob his neighbour, and to rule supreme in Europe, and although the voice of public opinion declares itself strongly against Russia, and in favour of Turkey, on every opportunity that presents itself, in the press or out of it,—we learn from the debates in the British Legislature that the unanimity is not complete. We also learn from the columns of the American newspapers, that the Czar has a few friends in that country. In England, the chief allies of the Czar appear to be Messrs. Pease, Sturge, and Bright, and the Society of Friends to which they belong, and Mr. Cobden. In America, the most noted friend of the Czar is an Irishman named Mitchel—a convicted traitor and felon—who hates the British Government, apparently for sparing his life, when it might justly have sentenced him to the gallows. Mr. John Mitchel expressly avows his sympathies with the Czar, and calls upon all Irishmen to fight against England, which he affects to consider the enemy of human liberty. We are sorry to place the names of respectable men like Mr. Pease and his fellow pilgrims to St. Petersburg, and those of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, in the same sentence with that of Mr. John Mitchel; but false principles, like misery, bring men into strange company. Whether it be from the spirit of pugnacity, strengthened by the long and successful agitation of the League—or from the desire of taking the side that has few supporters—or whether it be from any obliquity of moral vision, or from sheer incapacity to understand the greatness of the issues which have been raised by the ambition of the Czar—Messrs. Cobden and Bright are doing their utmost to augment the bitterness of the war, which they affect to condemn, and to destroy the reputation which they once achieved. Were

they not members of the British Legislature, their opinions might be left unnoticed. Like those of Friends Pease and Sturge, we might consider their peculiarities to be the eccentricities of men highly to be esteemed on 'Change—of men hating war upon principle, and loving ducats more than such small matters as national dignity and honour—and pass them over with indifference. But Messrs. Cobden and Bright have a higher position, and their statements or mis-statements go for something in forming the opinion of the country. It is for this reason, among many others, that it may become necessary, from time to time, to show how little entitled they are to aspire to instruct the public mind upon this question—how prejudiced is their judgment, how erroneous and mischievous are their principles, and how base and mean are the motives on which they would have a mighty and honourable nation conduct its foreign policy and its intercourse with the other States of the world. Of Mr. Pease and Mr. Bright it would not be necessary to say much, if they merely supported themselves on their religious dogmas. If they conscientiously believe that Turkey, in resisting attack, commits as great a wrong as the Power that unjustifiably occupied her territories with a hostile purpose; if they think defensive and offensive war to be alike wicked, we might leave them to the enjoyment of their principle, and thank Heaven that they are not the rulers of our Empire. But, when we see men like these depart from the simplicity of the faith which they allege to be in them—when they go out of their way to flatter the aggressor, to vaunt his magnificence, to laud his magnanimity—to vilify the Sovereign whom he seeks to injure, and the Allies which have taken up arms in defence of the independence of an unoffending nation; and when they have a good word to say for every rapscallion State that gives its puny aid to the wrong-doer, we are entitled to ask, whether they are true to their own principles, or whether the ultra-peace party is not in reality an

ultra-war party, and a party having greater sympathy with him who provokes hostility than with him who resists it. When such men talk of the barbarism of the Turks, but ignore the barbarism of the Russians—when they dilate upon the violence committed by Mahomedans, but have not a word to say about the massacre of Sinope—when they systematically refrain from alluding, in the slightest manner, to the malice prepense of the Czar's proposal to Sir Hamilton Seymour to share with Great Britain the plunder of the "sick man;" and when they take every opportunity to point out to reprobation the errors that may be committed by the unfortunate Sultan or his advisers,—we have the right to consider them as no friends of peace, but as abettors of war, or at the best as men who are contented to have dishonourable peace in their own day, at the price of cruel war in the days of their own children, and those who are to come after them.

Mr. Bright thinks the war has been "got up" by newspapers anxious to sell additional copies, and to procure new subscribers. We doubt, however, whether Mr. Bright has in reality so poor an opinion of the intelligence of his countrymen. At all events he did not think so meanly of them when the battle of Free-trade was to be fought and won. No doubt we should do Mr. Bright a great injustice if we accused him of wishing for peace *à tout-prix*—even at the price of the extinction of Turkey, and the incontestable supremacy of Russia—from any motive so vile as the desire to sell carpets in Russia. Not less unjust is Mr. Bright's accusation against the newspaper press, and against the common sense of his countrymen, which is implied by it. Mr. Bright should know better. But the fact is, that both he and Mr. Cobden are intolerant of the press, whenever it does not support and re-echo their opinions. It is not long ago that Mr. Cobden made a specific accusation against the Sultan of desiring to destroy the liberty of the press in Greece; forgetting that not many months previously he expressed his anxiety to confine the British press to the simple



KULLEN, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SOUND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

function of reporting events and speeches, and his hostility to "leading articles" and editorial opinions. Mr. Bright still more constantly sneers at the press; and gives ground for the suspicion that, if he had the power to set limits to its freedom—which fortunately he has not—the English nation would not long be in possession of so inestimable a privilege as that of liberty of printing.

Mr. Cobden—who no longer speaks of the facility with which the Russian Empire may be "crumpled up," but who appears to be more desirous of "crumpling up" the Sultan, or his own renown—thinks the British Government should not allow that of Turkey to expel foreigners engaged in the attempt to create insurrection in Constantinople. Because Greek merchants, subjects of King Otho, reside in that capital, and carry on an extensive trade with England, the Sultan is not to exercise his right of expulsion; or, if he do, he is accused of being guilty of as gross an act of folly and cruelty as that which Louis XIV. committed when he revoked the Edict of Nantes. Louis XIV. banished his own subjects, because they were Protestants. The Sultan has not banished his own subjects, nor has he banished the Greeks on account of their religion. He has banished them because they were foreigners plotting treason against his authority, and attempting to deliver his country to the Emperor of Russia. Lord John Russell set Mr. Cobden right in this historical mistake; but Mr. Bright, looking at the matter as one affecting no higher interests than those of trade, insisted that "there was not a man above the rank of an idiot" who did not think that it was a most unwise policy, "which must end in great loss to the commercial interests of this country." But it might have been replied to Mr. Bright that there was no man above the rank of an idiot who did not know that if the Czar obtained Constantinople, a blow a thousand-fold heavier would be aimed against the commerce of Great Britain and the civilised world, than would be inflicted by the expulsion of the Greeks, were they ten times as numerous and ten times as wealthy. Even upon the narrow principle of the interests of trade, Mr. Bright should have taken the part of the Sultan rather than that of the Czar. Surely he cannot deny that it would be better to submit to a temporary inconvenience and loss, rather than incur the risk of the total annihilation of the trade of the Levant? The Sultan is a Free-trader, and the Czar a Protectionist—another fact which makes it difficult to comprehend the strange friendship which the ex-leaders of the Anti-Corn-law League have so suddenly formed for the Russian Government. It is because we believe both Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright to be sincere, that we regret the unfortunate twist which their usually clear and direct intellect has taken upon this question. The Emperor of Russia knows that they once exercised great political influence in this country. If, in his ignorance, he imagine that their influence is as great as ever, he may be induced to persevere in his wrongful course, with the hope that the war against him either is, or speedily may be, made unpopular by their exertions. Such a result would be a great misfortune, and is one of the reasons why it is necessary for the press and the people to disavow all connection or sympathy with the friends of Russia. Power and position are dear to most men, and especially to those who have once enjoyed them. If Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden wish to lose both, they have but to persevere in their present course. Their wishes in that case will assuredly be gratified.

As regards the opinion of the great American people on the struggle into which this country has been unwillingly forced, we are glad to see that the rabid John Mitchell, and some of the fierce spirits who have left Ireland for Ireland's good, meet with no encouragement on the other side of the Atlantic. His bitter denunciations of Great Britain, or his hopes that the Czar will be triumphant, excite no other feeling but disgust. The Americans cordially support the cause of the Allies. They see, like practical and generous-minded men, that Great Britain would have voluntarily descended into the rank of a second or third-rate Power if she had quietly allowed the Emperor Nicholas to work his will against Turkey. They pray for our success and for the Czar's discomfiture, and they treat the fanatic John Mitchell with the contempt he merits. As for the Pennsylvanian "Friends," they are wiser than Mr. Bright, and say nothing.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—CAPE KULLEN.

OUR magnificent fleet in the Baltic paid a visit to Stockholm lately. On the 21st ult. nineteen vessels anchored in Elfsnaben Harbour, five hours' sail from the city; and on the 25th Sir Charles Napier had an audience of King Oscar, by whom he was most cordially received, as well as by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

By the latest accounts, which come down to the 27th ult., the line-of-battle-ships under Admirals Corry and Chads were keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Cruisers were stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantsic, Stockholm, Gothland, Bornholm, in the Sound, Cattegat, and Gulf of Kiel, so that the whole Baltic Sea and coasts are under strict guard.

The *Tribune* left Copenhagen for England on the 26th with one of her prizes, having captured six. The *Magicienne* was at Copenhagen on the 26th, coaling, and left for the Baltic fleet with despatches on the 27th. She was literally loaded with provisions and parcels for the Baltic fleet—making it a duty to receive anything and everything for the officers and men; and had also a heavy mail from the Government. The *Magicienne*, *Davittless*, *Gorgon*, *Imperieuse*, and *Euryalus* had all made prizes, which were to be sent to England immediately for condemnation.

The Danish Government lingers on the side of Russia. The Swedes are decidedly in favour of England.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved a very effective View of the romantic scenery of the Sound—Cape Kullen, which forms its northern entrance on the east. Kuhl, in his forcible manner, says: "The views along the whole of the northern coast, over the Sound to the Kullen, in Sweden, and towards the Castle of Kronberg, are enchanting; and black ink, white paper, and a goose quill, can give no adequate idea of them." But the draughtsman's graphic art has here pictured a portion of its sublimity, in the rocky coast, and its greatest elevation crowned with a lighthouse.

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR RUSSIA.—A New York paper states that the Russian officers in New York are still carrying on negotiations and preparations, the object of which is to create for Russia maritime resources in addition to those which she possesses in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and which are now blockaded in her ports. The Russian agents are said to have entered into treaty with one of the great steam-ship companies which have the contracts for the mails, for the purchase of four steamers. The parties have agreed on the choice of the ships and on the price (2,000,000 dollars); but the company, uneasy at the responsibility into which they might be drawn by the alienation of their vessels without the consent of the United States Government, wish, besides the stipulated price, to be guaranteed against all the possible consequences of the bargain. This the Russian officers are not very likely to give, with the strong probability of having the Czar's new steamers brought into Bristol, instead of Cronstadt or Odessa.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The fêtes of the official world continue with the utmost brilliancy. That of the Hôtel de Ville has been more than usually magnificent: upwards of seven hundred persons were present on the occasion, consisting entirely of the Court, the families of the Ministers, the *corps diplomatique*, the principal Government officers, members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, and a number of foreigners of distinction, more especially English. The fête commenced with a dinner; after which, the grand ball-room was thrown open for the reception of the evening guests, who began to arrive at half-past nine. From the entrance of the hotel to the ball-room, a decoration as novel as it was beautiful was arranged—the whole of the walls were lined with a gilt trellis-work, arching overhead, in which were twined white lilac-trees, in full bloom: nothing could exceed the beauty and fragrance of these temporary bowers, which preserved their freshness and perfume the whole evening. At ten o'clock the new gallery—which, for size and magnificence of proportion and decoration, stands almost unrivalled—was thrown open, displaying at the end a theatre of considerable dimensions, with benches covered with crimson velvet for the spectators. Arnal and Numa, of the Variétés, played "Les Erreurs du bel Age"—a choice which, to our judgment, was the only spot on the good taste which presided over the whole of the rest of the entertainment. The piece is coarse and vulgar in the details, complicated and uninteresting in the plot. Arnal and Numa have both seen their best days, and are, at the utmost, only fit to represent broad farce to a not very fastidious audience. A ballet followed, "La Chasse au Papillon," which owed a portion of its piquancy to the fact that it required a decision of the Minister of State to arbitrate between the pretensions of Mdlles. Cerito and Rosati in the affair. The Préfet de la Seine having expressed a wish that the latter should perform the principal rôle, the former put forward her claims in the matter. The spectators benefitted, as it was decided that both the celebrated danseuses should appear—Mdlle. Rosati in the dancing part, Mdlle. Cerito in the pantomime. The fête, as it merited to be, was brilliantly successful.

The Emperor and Empress are about to proceed to St. Cloud, but intend previously passing some days at Fontainebleau.

M. Méry has no intention of accompanying the Oriental expedition, as was stated; his voyage is to be of a private nature, and has been retarded by his literary occupations, consisting of the conclusion of a piece originally destined for the Français, but transferred to the Vaudeville, entitled, "La Hausse et la Baisse," and the composition of a piece, in one act, called, "Aimons nous les Uns les Autres." Both are said to be most favourable specimens of the author's genius.

The Eastern nostalgia seems to have seized on the representatives of French literature. M. Gérard de Nerval is about to proceed on an Oriental trip; Alexandre Dumas intends setting out in September to tread the route rendered celebrated by Lamartine; and Mdlle. George Sand had also planned an expedition to Egypt, purposing to extend her travels to the furthest point of Nubia to which European travellers could penetrate, but it appears that the task of revising her *Memoires* compels her to defer the voyage to another year.

The uniform of the *Cent Gardes*, which has just been decided on, is extremely picturesque. It consists—for the *petite tenue*, of a cuirasse of buff-skin, with the Imperial arms embroidered; for the *grande tenue*, of one of steel, with the arms engraved; blue sleeves, with gold ornaments, white breeches, jack-boots, and casque.

On Saturday the *Assemblée Nationale* is to make its re-appearance after its two months' suspension. It is said that in the reorganisation of the paper, it is probable that M. Charles Letellier, one of its principal writers, will cease to contribute to it.

A new rule has been adopted for all the theatres, which creates much dissatisfaction, principally among the actresses. No new piece is to be *affiché* until a representation, with costumes, decorations—in short, all the details precisely as they are to appear before the public—is given before the inspector named by the Bureau of Examination. The actresses complain bitterly of being compelled to wear low dresses of a morning, and to run the risk of impairing the freshness of their dresses, which are so tenderly preserved for the *éclat* of a first representation.

M. Proudhon is actively engaged in writing for posterity—the works on which he is employed not being, it appears, of a tendency which the present state of the times would permit to be published. Among others, there is said to be a comedy, written in the style of Aristophanes, containing keen rallery on many of the *notabilités* of the day, including some of the heads of the Republican party: "Le Dedans de la Statue" is, we are informed, the name of the piece.

Among the facts relating to modern magic, table-turning, &c., we learn that a book is about to appear, under the auspices of three Bishops, the object of which is to prove that the *esprits frappeurs* are neither more nor less than demons. At the same time, a new journal has just made its appearance, entitled *La Table Parlante, Journal des Faits Merveilleux*, which examines, in a religious point of view, the question of the marvels lately revealed, and enters into a critical analysis of phantoms, *esprits frappeurs*, possessions—in short, all that relates to supernatural agency, real or pretended. It cites the opinions of the Père Ventura, who regards the question as one of the greatest events of our age; and of the Père Lacordaire, who calls them a fearful glimpse into the invisible world.

Mdlle. Rachel, who is at Pau, attending on her sister, who is ill, has sent from thence her resignation to the Théâtre Français, for the third and last time, according to rule. It is said that the celebrated tragedian has received, and contemplates accepting, the most magnificent proposals from America.

UNITED STATES.

The *Europa*, which left New York on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night. The latest telegraphic advices from Philadelphia state that no intelligence had been received of the steam-ship *City of Glasgow*, then fifty days out. It was proposed to send the steam-ship *Granite State* from Philadelphia in search of the missing vessel. The several packet-ships arriving at New York continued to report passing large icebergs on the passage. A very severe snow-storm had been experienced at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

The Senate in executive session had rejected the Gadsden treaty. The vote was reconsidered on the following day, but the result was not known. A meeting had been held in New York, composed of some thirty Irishmen, "to devise means for the benefit of Ireland and the Irish; to form a union of all creeds to liberate their country from the hands of their oppressor England; if within the next two years a struggle for liberty should take place in that country, to aid those engaged in it, and, if not, to send emigrants who arrive on our shores in a destitute condition to a home in the west."

A FRENCH SCHOONER SUNK.—A serious collision took place off Flamborough Head on Thursday night week, which ended in the immediate foundering of a fine French schooner, called the *Emilie et Angela*, bound to Middlesbrough, from Caen, and the loss of the chief mate and one of the hands. It appears that she was making her way northward, Flamborough Head bearing north about six miles distant, when she came in collision with the schooner *Berthollet*, Captain Jones, from Portsmouth to Newcastle; and so fearful was the crash, that the French vessel, within a few minutes afterwards, went down in deep water, carrying with her the two unfortunate fellows above named, who were below at the time. The French captain and his wife, and the remainder of the crew, had just time to escape from the wreck, but they were unable to save any of their property.

THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The whole of the news from the Danube during the past few days has been of an encouraging nature. First of all, it is now beyond doubt that the Russians have evacuated Lesser Wallachia, after burning all their stores. The motive assigned for this display of weakness is "a desire of tranquillising Austria, by removing the scene of hostilities from her frontier." The real motive is, that they have found Kalafat too strong for them. On the 18th or 19th a battle is said to have been fought near Rassoia, in which the Russians were defeated with great loss. On a despatch speaks of a general engagement having taken place between 70,000 men under Omer Pacha, and the Russian army under General Lüders; but this is not confirmed. Be that as it may, the whole of the accounts lately received represent the Russian force in the Dobrudja as in a very critical position: instead of being able to attack Schumla, as was originally intended, it seems in a fair way to be cut to pieces, or starved into submission by the blockade of the Danube, which must stop the passage of its supplies from Odessa.

A second battle is said to have taken place near Czernawoda, which lasted six hours, and ended in the defeat of the Russians, whose loss is said to have been 500 killed, 250 taken prisoners, and fifteen guns.

The Russians have attacked Silistria from the opposite shore, but without much success. Attempts were making to cross the river, so as to attack from the land. A Bucharest despatch, of Russian manufacture, stated that the fortress was on the point of surrendering; but after what took place at Kalafat this is not probable.

The last advices from Varna, of the 16th, are extremely interesting. Generals Brown and Bosquet are already at that important place, where the following troops are expected to arrive by the 4th of May:—the 33rd, 42nd, 49th, and 97th regiments; and the whole of General Bosquet's division, consisting of the 6th and 50th regiments of the line, the 7th light and the 3rd Zouave regiments, two rifle battalions, three field and two mountain batteries. It is now said that the French and English Governments have relinquished the idea of placing a very large force at Gallipoli. It is probable that some 10,000 French and 5000 English may be posted there; but it is understood that the Allies will speedily make a diversion in favour of the Turks by a vigorous attack on the left wing of the Russians.

It was confidently expected at Constantinople that, within a few days, some 25,000 Anglo-French troops would be at Varna; and this unexpected "going ahead" is attributed principally to the strong and repeated representations of General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

EMBARKATION OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

The departure of Marshal St. Arnaud from Marseilles took place on Saturday last. The Marshal, dressed in the full uniform of his rank, left his hotel at half-past one o'clock, in an open carriage, accompanied by the Prefect and two Aides-de-Camp. Madame de St. Arnaud left half an hour sooner. The Marshal's carriage was preceded by a detachment of gendarmes, and followed by General Rostolan (Commander of the Military Division), General Faucheux (Commander of the Garrison), and a brilliant staff. The streets were lined with troops from the hotel to the pier of the new port, at which the steam corvette the *Berthollet* was lying, ready to receive the Marshal. When he arrived on board, the yards of the corvette were manned, and the crew received him with three cheers; at the same time a salute was fired from the fort. The Marshal, who looked in better health than he has been for some time, took his station on the quarter deck, having Madame de St. Arnaud at his side, and received the final compliments of the Generals and the civic authorities. Orders were then given to remove the stage which had been erected on the pier to facilitate the embarkation of the passengers, and the *Berthollet* moved slowly away. It was past three o'clock before the corvette reached the roads. The Marshal continued to salute his friends as long as he remained within sight, while a military band, stationed on the pier, played several favourite airs. The pier and rising ground were covered with well-dressed persons, and altogether the movement resembled a scene at the Grand Opera. One ship only in the dock of the Joliette was dressed in her colours, and to the credit of the English nation be it said, was the *Doncaster*, of Stockton. The wind, which had been blowing furiously in the morning, abated considerably at twelve o'clock, and the *Berthollet* sailed with a moderate breeze from the north-west. Thirty of the Marshal's horses were embarked on the corvette during the morning, and were accommodated on the decks with wooden stalls covered with canvas. The steam corvette *Chapal* had been first fitted up for the Marshal's reception, but it was discovered that her boilers had been injured on her passage from Toulon. The *Berthollet* is a paddle-wheel steamer, of by no means a handsome model, but she has the reputation of being a fast and safe boat. The steam-cutter *Dauphin*, having Admiral Luqueol on board, together with a detachment of Spahis, sailed for Constantinople two hours before the *Berthollet*.

DEFEAT OF THE GREEK INSURGENTS.

Peta, the principal centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 25th ult. by the Ottoman troops commanded by Osman Pacha, after a combat of fifty minutes. The insurgents, who were 3000 in number, under the command of Tzavellas and Karaiskakis, left 150 dead on the field of battle; the number of their wounded is not known. The loss of the Turks was five killed and twelve wounded. The secretary of Tzavellas was amongst the slain. Among the prisoners taken by the Turks were found four or five officers belonging to the Hellenic army who had not resigned, and who were in all probability still receiving pay. The officers have, it seems, been sent to Constantinople, "as a living proof of the complicity of the Greek Government in the insurrection against the Ottoman Porte." Among the dead bodies left by the insurgents on the field were recognised those of several Greek soldiers. Documents were also found, directly compromising the Greek Government.

The reply of King Otho to the ultimatum presented by the English and French Ambassadors, is not known, but he is said to have stated in private, that he would rather lose his crown than act in opposition to the wishes of his people. This, of course, is what Queen Amalia has instructed him to say, as he has no will of his own. She makes no secret of her opinion, that there will be no peace in the East, until she and her husband are seated on the Byzantine throne.

INSURRECTION IN MONTENEGRO.

The efforts of Russia to excite an insurrection in the small but dangerous territory of Montenegro have been successful at last. Hostilities are said to have commenced on the 19th, near Slivo, on the road to Nicksich, 200 armed Montenegrins, under the command of the Voivode, George Petrovitch, attacked a Turkish convoy, with provisions and ammunition, which was on its way from Nicksich to Grahovo. A Turkish detachment came to the rescue, and the Montenegrins were repulsed. A proclamation from the revolutionary Czar has been read in the villages of Montenegro, appealing to the religious feelings of the population, and promising not to sign any treaty of peace until after having obtained for them Herzegowina, the plains of Bosnia, and a part of those of Albania. Forty Russian veterans have lately been employed in drilling the Montenegrins.

The news of the outbreak has caused a great sensation at Vienna. The occupation of Albania and Herzegowina by the Austrian troops has been decided upon. Austrian and English men of war will co-operate in the Adriatic.

THE CZAR AT HOME.—Recent letters from St. Petersburg state that within the last half-year the personal appearance of the Emperor Nicholas has undergone a considerable change. He has grown visibly older, and walks less erect; but his habits are unchanged. He rises very early, and at a quarter past six takes a walk through the Palace and the barracks. On his return he gives private audiences, and then works for some hours in his cabinet. Almost daily he may be seen, according to a habit of long standing, driving in his droshky and pair to visit his daughter Maria, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

POWDER EXPLOSION AT CRONSTADT.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg, which has been received in Berlin, states that a laboratory on the island of Cronstadt, occupied in the manufacture of cartridges, blew up and deprived sixty human beings of their lives. The building is described as not having been within the rayon of the fortress, which has not sustained any injury; but in the town, from which the laboratory was a league distant, a great number of broken windows attest the violence of the explosion.

STEAMERS BETWEEN BELGIUM AND BRAZIL.—The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced that, for the advantage of Belgian commerce, he had signed an agreement for establishing a line of steamers between Belgium and Brazil, and that the Chamber would be called on to sanction the expense of 35,000*l.* which it would occasion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

TICKET OF LEAVE CONVICTS.

A conversation arose, in which Lord St. Leonards, Lord Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor took part, relative to the instructions under which convicts in this country are set at liberty upon tickets of leave. Several cases of hardship upon convicts, arising from their inability to procure employment after having obtained tickets of leave, in consequence of the zeal of the police, were stated. Eventually, the Lord Chancellor promised to communicate with the Home Secretary upon the subject, and to produce the instructions.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE made a statement of the nature and provisions of the measure, in the course of which he briefly vindicated the financial policy of the Government upon which it was founded.

Lord BROUGHAM said he retained all his former objections to the Income-tax. He still thought that a tax upon income derived from capital ought to be different from a tax upon income derived from labour; and that of all taxes a tax upon income was the worst, with the exception of taxes upon food, taxes upon knowledge, and taxes upon the administration of justice. But, owing to the war in which we were engaged, the expenses of which must be paid, the Income-tax was not only necessary, but it was necessary to double it; and on this ground alone he assented to it.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said the late Government had been turned out upon their financial policy; and, therefore, it was the more incumbent upon the present Government to show that their financial policy entitled them to the confidence of the country. Glancing at Mr. Gladstone's several propositions, he contended that all his expectations had proved illusory. He should not oppose the motion, but he left the House to decide whether the results of Mr. Gladstone's policy had arisen from ignorance or incapacity.

Lord MONTEAGLE contended at great length that our financial position at the present moment was anomalous if not dangerous. In spite of increased revenue and prosperity we were in difficulties from the measures proposed by the Government, among which he chiefly included the reduction of interest upon Exchequer-bills. The effect was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called upon to raise £3,000,000 in money at great inconvenience, to pay off these bills, and to re-issue them at a higher rate of interest. More had been done by this transaction to destroy the character of these securities than at any period during the whole century and a half that they had been in existence. The key-stone of the system of the Government was, as explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the supplies of the year should be raised within the year. But on the 21st April, when Parliament was not sitting, an official notice appeared, stating that £6,000,000 was required, and would be raised in the very manner which all the previous declarations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had repudiated. He expressed considerable doubts as to the expediency of this proposal; and he cautioned the Government against unnecessarily meddling with public credit, and against experimenting with the finances of the country.

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that when the financial measures of the Government were prepared, they had not, from the assurances given by the Emperor of Russia, any reason to anticipate a state of war. Alluding to Lord Montague's observations, he contended that they exaggerated the actual state of things; that he had carefully left out of consideration the existence of a state of war and the deficiency of the harvest last year, circumstances which were enough to disturb the calculations of any Minister; but he submitted that, with an increasing revenue and with a considerable balance of income over ordinary expenditure—both which the noble Lord had admitted—there was no reason for despondency.

Earl GREY could not agree with Lord Malmesbury, but he was certainly not prepared to give that unqualified praise to the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which had been claimed by the noble Duke, inasmuch as the result of that policy had been to cause a considerable loss to the public. Our present financial position was extremely serious. He was alarmed at the low state of the public balances, and still more at the language held elsewhere in defending their reduction, because it calculated upon the whole amount of dividends not being called for when due, and upon accruing revenue to discharge the balance. This was the course pursued by "gentlemen in difficulties" when they told their tradesmen to call again; and he cautioned the House against a system which might lead to a notion in the public that there was not money in the Bank to pay them. He had no confidence in the financial foresight of the Government.

Earl GRANVILLE replied in considerable detail to the objections urged against the financial policy of the Government, which he vindicated in all its main points. The bill then passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into committee on the Oxford University Bill. On clause 1, which appoints the commissioners, Mr. HORSMAN moved to postpone the names of the commissioners until all the clauses of the bill had been gone through. He objected to the names at present inserted, on the ground that the persons selected had other important duties to discharge; and, therefore, that the execution of the trusts of the bill would be left to the secretary.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment, and urged that the individuals designated were persons in whom full confidence was placed. Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed it, contending that the names of the commissioners were a guarantee for the due exercise of the powers to be bestowed.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the bill being judged by the character of the commissioners, or except upon its own merits. The logical course was to define the powers to be given to them, and then to decide who should exercise them.

The committee divided, and the numbers were—For the clause, 169; for Mr. Horsman's amendment, 141: majority for Government, 28.

The clause was agreed to, as was clause 2, and, after some discussion, clauses 3 and 4.

On clause 5, which substitutes the Hebdomadal Council for the Hebdomadal Board,

Mr. WALPOLE explained the grounds of amendment which he proposed to the sixth clause, which provides for the composition of the council. His amendments went to increase the number of heads of colleges or halls, who were to be part of the council, from six to seven, and to do the same as regarded the professors, and to provide that, instead of such heads being elected by the congregations, they should be selected from among themselves by the heads of colleges or halls, and to make similar provision in regard to the selection by the professors from among themselves.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER removed from clause 5 some words connecting it with the provisions for the composition of the council; and, after discussion and a protest from Mr. NEWDEGATE, the clause was agreed to.

On clause 6, Mr. Walpole's amendments being moved, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into argument to show their inexpediency, urging that the word *clique* seemed expressly invented to describe the limited constituencies they would create, and that the whole bill was based on trust and confidence in the men for whom legislation was being attempted.

A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against the depriving the government of the University of its free and popular character, and instanced, as one of its merits, that convocation very nearly crushed the Tractarian heresy at its outset.

Mr. LOWE ridiculed the picture drawn by Mr. Newdegate, and in turn referred to the discreditable spectacle of men having been brought up in hundreds from all corners of the kingdom to condemn Dr. Hampden's book, which few of them had read. He spoke from experience in describing the government of the University as an oligarchy.

Mr. HENLEY contended that the proposed plan would throw the whole power into the hands of the younger members, who would be an oligarchy of about a hundred.

Mr. E. DENISON, Sir W. HEATHCOTE, and other members, having taken part in the discussion, the committee divided on the amendment relating to the election of the heads, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 162; for the original clause, 149: majority against Government, 13.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that portion of his amendment which referred to the professors, but it also was negatived by a similar majority, and the clause was agreed to.

It being midnight, progress was reported, and the House resumed. The Railway Traffic Bill was committed *pro forma*, in order to reprint it, that important alterations might be introduced.

The Witnesses Bill was read a second time.

THE MILITIA LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the laws relative to the militia of the United Kingdom. Under the 42nd George III., the Crown could embody the militia only in case of invasion or of peril thereof; but, though there was no danger of invasion, still, in the present state of things, with a large portion of the army abroad, it was important that Government should be able to avail itself of the militia for home service. The bill was for enabling the Crown to call out either the whole or part of the militia for a continuous period when the country was in a state of war. If a regiment happened to be called out for less than fifty-six days, the rest of the time might be added, when necessary, without fresh notices being given.

Sir J. Y. BULLER said the bill would be met with cheerful assent, but regretted that no better provision was to be made for the wives and children of militia men.

Mr. GROGAN wished to know what was to be done with the militia in Ireland?

Lord PALMERSTON was preparing a bill for the consolidation of the militia law, and in that bill various other necessary provisions would be found. It would be introduced this session. He had purposely confined this bill to one specific object. It was not the intention of Government to organise and enrol the Irish militia this year.

Colonel DUNNE complained that a difference would be made between the kingdoms.

Sir J. YOUNG reminded Colonel Dunne that a very large force, under the name of the constabulary, already existed in Ireland.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the third reading of this bill.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, her Majesty's Government appeared to make up their minds upon their financial policy, not from year to year, nor even from month to month, but almost from week to week; and he thought their Lordships ought to have some notification as to what would be the last of their financial proposals for the present session. He thought that their Lordships ought to receive some explanation from her Majesty's Government as to whether they intended to have recourse again to loans, or whether the direct taxation of the country was to be entirely relied upon for defraying the war expenditure; or whether the scheme of the Government was no longer to be adhered to, and the whole question of direct and indirect taxation was to be left entirely open as before. To suppose that they were to go to war with an empire like Russia, with no other provision for the contest but an extra half-year's Income-tax, was perfectly ridiculous and puerile. In the former war the Income-tax was continued until the restoration of peace, and if that course was again to be pursued, at all events, let it be distinctly stated, so that the country might not be deluded with false hopes of the termination of this tax at the date fixed by the Budget of last year. His opinion was, that the outbreak of the present war might have been foreseen, if not as certain to occur, at least as very probable, before the Government decided upon their financial proposals; but he was convinced Mr. Gladstone was himself determined, and he thought that the First Lord of the Treasury was also determined, that there should be no war with Russia (Hear, hear).

Earl GRANVILLE said, it was clear that neither he nor any other member the Government in that House could consistently enter at present into the future financial measures of the Government in reference to the conduct of the war, when it had been announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, in the other House, at the beginning of next week, make a financial statement, in which full explanations of the Government's intentions would be given to the public. As to the alleged prospect of war at the time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his first Budget, he (Earl Granville) thought her Majesty's Government were not to be blamed because the Emperor of Russia had departed from the promises he made in the secret correspondence. It was impossible for the Government to have foreseen the position in which the Emperor had since placed himself; and, looking at the position he occupied eighteen months ago, it was not unreasonable to have supposed that he would have consulted his own interests, and made the just concessions that were demanded of him.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said, with respect to the extraordinary confidence that had been entertained by her Majesty's Government in the maintenance of peace, he must remind the House of the dates to which he had formerly referred. The Budget was presented to the House of Commons on the 18th of April. On the 15th of that month, Colonel Rose, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, informed the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that all the information he could collect showed that the Emperor of Russia was intent upon hostile acts. He (Lord Malmesbury) had been told by the noble Duke (the Duke of Argyll) that, on the same day that this despatch was received, by a strange coincidence, Baron Brunnow went down to the Foreign Office, and made the most solemn declaration that all the reports which Lord Clarendon had heard were false. That such was the case did not appear from the Blue-book; but, at all events, this was no excuse at all for her Majesty's Government. They ought not to have placed confidence in the Russian Minister rather than in our own diplomatic agent at Constantinople. If our own diplomatic agents were not to be believed, there was little use of maintaining them abroad. Their particular duty was to discover what foreign agents were about, and whether foreign Courts were deceiving this country or not; and if it was not upon them, he (the Earl of Malmesbury) did not know upon whom it was that the Minister of England must rely for his information upon foreign politics (Hear).

The Duke of ARGYLL must remind their Lordships that this discussion was entirely irrelevant to the question at issue (Hear, hear). The noble Earl must be aware that the Budget of April, 1853, was drawn up under circumstances that could not have any reference to the complications in the East. The noble Earl must be aware that the whole structure of a Budget must depend upon the financial position of the country at the time, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to meet the difficulties in which he was placed by what Mr. Gladstone considered, and what he (the Duke of Argyll) considered the most dangerous proposal of the late Government, to reconstruct the Income-tax. The whole key of the Budget was with reference to that proposal. He utterly repudiated the insinuation of the noble Marquis (the Marquis of Clanricarde), on the part both of his right honourable friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), or any other member of her Majesty's Government. It was perfectly true that the Government were determined that, as far as they were concerned, there should be no war, if, consistently with the honour and the interests of England, it could have been prevented. But it was not true that any one member of the Government wished war to be avoided by any measure that would sacrifice that honour or those interests (Hear, hear).

The Marquis of SALISBURY said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must, unless he were the blindest man in England, have been aware at the time he introduced his Budget that war was impending.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that, so far from the secret correspondence leading the Government to expect war, if the Emperor of Russia had adhered to the principles of that correspondence, there would never have been a war. The particular dispute concerning which that correspondence took place was actually settled by negotiations.

Lord BROUGHAM said, the principal objection to the renewal of the tax ten years ago, and again four years ago, was that it was not required by necessities entailed upon us by war. He hoped that pains would be taken, so to amend our system of finance, that this tax should not survive the war (Hear). The bill was then read a third time and passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord REDESDALE moved a resolution to the effect that the House should not read any bill a second time after Tuesday the 25th of July, except bills of aid or supply, or bills which the House should have declared before the second reading to be of such urgency or importance that it was necessary they should be immediately proceeded with.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had no objection to offer to the resolution, which might, he believed, be adopted with safety, and even with advantage, for the present session at least.

After a short conversation the resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At four o'clock there were only thirty-six members present, and the House accordingly stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Mortmain Bill was read a second time.

The County Court Extension Act Amendment Bill went through committee.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION BILL.

Mr. BOWYER, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that it had a twofold character—it abolished the system of damages to the

husband, substituting a fine to the Crown; and it entitled the wife to be heard on the trial.

Mr. COLLIER moved that the second reading should take place that day six months. The bill might be entitled one for the encouragement of criminal conversation. It confused the civil and the criminal systems; and the result of it would be that no actions would be brought.

Mr. Craufurd, Mr. D. Seymour, and Mr. Fitzgerald, supported the bill; Mr. Whiteside opposed it, as impracticable and inconsistent; and Mr. Phinn, while condemning the present system, could not support the proposed measure.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the whole subject required revision, and also that women required more protection than they possessed under the existing law; but he was opposed to the confusion of the civil and the criminal systems, nor did he think that the bill could, with advantage, be discussed in committee.

The House having divided, the numbers were—For, 49; against, 121. The bill was therefore lost.

CONVENTUAL AND MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR moved the postponement of the appointment of the committee until leave was obtained to bring in a bill to amend an act of 56th George III., for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject.

Mr. HORSMAN suggested the abandonment of the debate.

Mr. NEWDEGATE's protest against this course was interrupted by the termination of the sitting at the usual hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act further Amendment Bill was, upon the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, read a second time.

On the motion of the Bishop of LONDON, the Benefices Augmentation Bill passed through committee.

The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW TICKET OF LEAVE SYSTEM.

Mr. FITZROY, in reply to questions put by Mr. F. Scully and Sir J. Pakington, stated that the police received no special instructions with regard to the treatment of convicts liberated with licenses; and that each convict had a right to choose the place to which he was to be sent after his release. The hon. gentleman also expressed his belief that the convict George Brown, whose case had of late excited so much attention, was a very unworthy object of the public sympathy.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY.

In reply to Lord Lovaine, Mr. B. OSBORNE stated that the correspondent of the *Times* newspaper had not gone out with the troops from England to Malta, and the Board of Admiralty was not at present informed under what circumstances he had obtained a passage from the last-mentioned place to Gallipoli.

CUBA.

Sir G. PEACHELL asked Lord J. Russell whether the Government had received any information in respect to certain decrees having been issued by the Spanish Government, for the abolition of the slave-trade in Cuba?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the information received by her Majesty's Government upon this subject was of a most satisfactory character. It would be laid upon the table of the House.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

In reply to Sir J. Walsh, Sir J. GRAHAM said that 2200 horses had already been despatched to Turkey for the use of the army in the East, and that their conveyance had, as far as it was yet known, been most successfully accomplished. The right hon. Baronet added that the *Himalaya* steamer was at present being fitted up for the transport of 500 more horses to the same quarter.

In answer to Mr. Adderley, Lord PALMERSTON said that it was his intention in the present session to introduce a measure for the establishment of reformatory schools by voluntary aid.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC REGULATION BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill be taken out of its place on the notice-papers for the purpose of being considered in committee *pro forma*.

Mr. RICARDO thought that that course was so unfair, he should move that the debate be adjourned.

A considerable discussion then took place, which resulted in a division, when the motion for the adjournment of the debate was negatived by a majority of 261 to 40. The bill then passed through committee.

The Militia Bill was read a second time.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into committee on the Oxford University Bill. Sir J. PAKINGTON proposed an amendment at the end of clause 6, to the effect that the six members of Convocation who were to form a portion of the Hebdomadal Council, should be elected by the Convocation, instead of being elected by the Congregation, as proposed in the bill. That amendment would only carry out the principle of "sectional election," which the committee had adopted in other parts of the clause, while it would also be attended with the advantage of extending the constituency, by which those six members of the Hebdomadal Council were to be elected.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment. The election of those members ought, he thought, to be entrusted to persons who were practically conversant with the business of the University.

After some discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 192 to 176. The clause was then agreed to.

The remainder of the night was occupied with a discussion upon the remaining clauses of the bill.

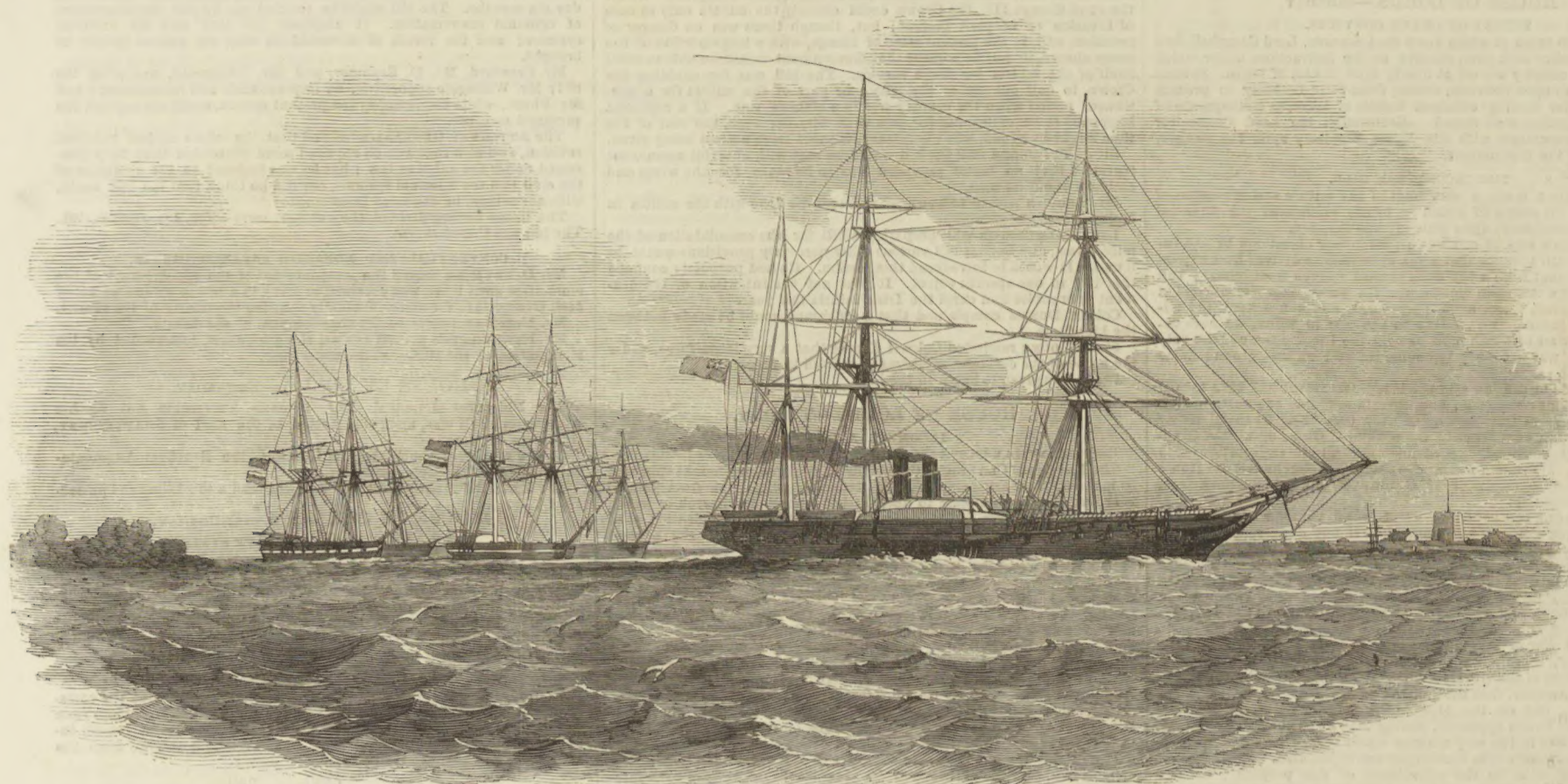
The HOUSE OF LORDS met at the usual hour on Friday evening, last week; but no subject of public importance occupied its attention.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same evening, several questions were asked by different members regarding the war. In reply to Sir J. Walsh, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that, since the 8th of February, 830 officers, 24,119 men, and 2259 horses, with 2000 tons of provisions and Commissariat stores, and 3000 tons of Ordnance stores had been conveyed to their destination in the East. In reply to Lord D. Stuart, the Right Honourable Baronet stated that the Russian reports of the alleged removal of Russian troops from the Circassian coast, by war steamers, were quite at variance with those furnished by our officers. In reply to Mr. Cobden, Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped shortly to be able to lay before Parliament papers which show how deeply the Greek Government was implicated in the charge of fomenting the insurrection. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and passed a resolution authorising the issue of £16,024,100 Exchequer Bills.

MAJOR DONALD STEWART, Staff-officer of Pensioners, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to Major-General Mansel, K.H., commanding the Cork district, in Ireland, during the absence of Captain Conolly, employed on the staff of the army in Turkey.

TERMINATION OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.—In consequence of the funds of the weavers' committee at Preston being very small this week, the committee have issued a placard intimating the abandonment of the strike, which has now lasted thirty-six weeks. Large numbers have resumed work since Monday. The spinners, however, are resolved still to hold out; and, up to Thursday, only a very small number of them had gone in. The weavers generally are willing to resume work; but cannot so long as the spinners remain out. The card-room hands are also kept out of work from the same cause. At Stockport there are symptoms of the strike coming very speedily to an end.

EIGHT LIVES LOST BY FIRE.—On Saturday morning, soon after three o'clock, the premises of Nicholas Brossette, a beer-shop keeper and lodging-house proprietor, in Colchester-street, Whitechapel, were found to be in flames. The policeman, who first saw the fire, raised the alarm, and, after some trouble, succeeded in arousing the owner of the premises, his wife, and three children on the first floor, and a man named Frost on the third floor. These persons had no sooner appeared at the windows than the whole of the upper part of the building burst into a sheet of flame. Frost jumped out of the window, and was so much injured that he is not expected to survive. In less than two minutes after his fall, Wood arrived with his fire-escape, and, by his active exertions, Mrs. Brossette, her husband, and three children were fortunately saved, although not till they had been almost suffocated with the smoke. Upon the arrival of Frost at the London Hospital, he stated that when he jumped out of the window, he left six persons in their beds, and that, unless they made their escape from the back, they must have perished. Search was accordingly made under the ruins, after the fire had been subdued, when the remains of eight persons were found. There was one Hungarian refugee amongst the unfortunate victims of the fire; the rest were all Germans. Nothing has been ascertained as to the cause of the fire.



H.M.S. "MAGICIENNE" TOWING RUSSIAN PRIZES FROM FARO SOUND.

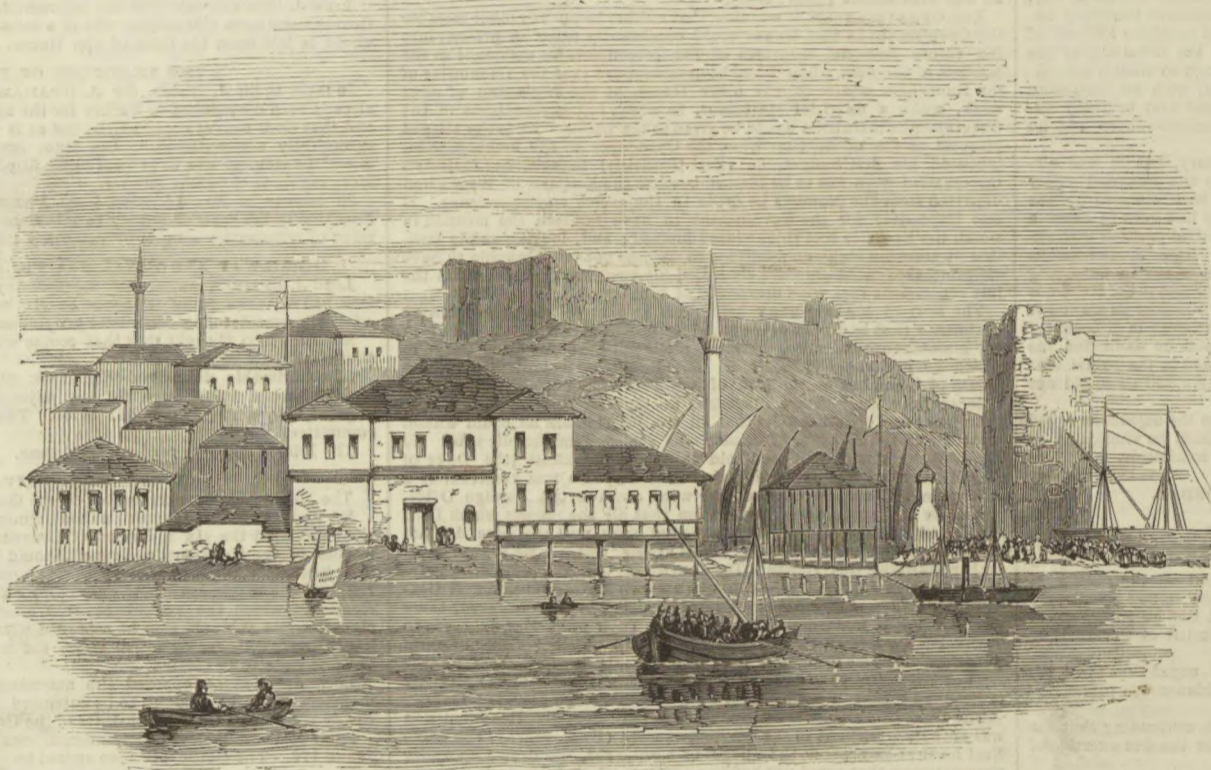
THE FIRST CAPTURES IN THE BALTIC.

The accompanying Sketch of H.M. steamer *Magicienne* towing Russian prizes from Faro Sound will be interesting to our readers, as a record of the first-fruits of the War. The first captures made by the Baltic cruisers are four vessels. They belong respectively to the *Impérieuse*, *Euryalus*, *Magicienne*, and *Gorgon*; and were sent by those ships to the picturesque anchorage of Faro Sound, which is formed by the Channel leading through the islands of Gothland and Faro. It is a dependency of Sweden.

The *Magicienne* was sent from the fleet of Sir C. Napier on the 20th of April, whilst cruising in the Gulf of Finland. She had, besides the charge of these prizes, the despatches for the Government; and arrived at Copenhagen on the 23rd, when she discharged the prisoners of war to H.M.S. *Tribune*, which ship was to bring the prizes to England. The *Magicienne* has been ordered to cruise in the neighbourhood of Bornholm for a week, in search of Russian vessels, and then to rejoin the fleet at Revel.

LANDING OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE AT GALLI POLI.

The landing of the Rifle Brigade at Gallipoli, of which our Artist has here given a Sketch, took place on the 8th ult. Sir George Brown and staff, and Lady Errol, with her husband (a Captain in the Rifles) arrived in the same vessel, the *Golden Fleece*. The town of



THE RIFLE BRIGADE LANDING AT GALLI POLI.

Gallipoli forms a crescent, extending round the bay, and its only defence is an old castle. The houses, which are covered with red tiles, give the place the appearance of a large town; but they are to a great extent abandoned and in ruins, and, when examined, are found hardly to deserve the name, when compared with the most humble houses in England or France. They are generally constructed of unbaked clay, and are of the most squalid description. The French have, however, done wonders in the way of improvement, and if the Allied troops act in their cantonments in the manner in which Gen. Canrobert's troops have acted, they will do the Ottoman Empire as much good, by setting it the practical example of the blessings of civilisation, as they can possibly do in fighting its battles against the Russians. The French have been only a few weeks in Gallipoli—a place usually mentioned with horror, even in dirty, filthy, unpaved, disgraceful Pera—and they have made it almost a new town. "Gallipoli," said a high Turkish officer in the service of the Sultan to an Englishman the other day, "Gallipoli is a paradise just at present. Only think—they have made broad streets, and paved them; written up the names of all the streets, and numbered all the houses; from 50 to 60 yards they have erected lamp-posts, and burn large lamps all night. They have made a large bazaar—published a tariff of all the prices; and, besides, they have built a quay to land the troops from the vessels.



THE ALLIED TROOPS ENCAMPED AT GALLI POLI.



"THE HIMALAYA" STEAM-SHIP LANDING TROOPS AT SCUTARI.

The portion of the camp nearest the town is occupied by the Engineers; the next, which is established at Boquenne (the secret fountain), has been set aside for the Chasseurs de Vincennes; the third, and by far the largest portion of the camp, which is destined for the great body of infantry and the Zouaves, is at a distance of about two leagues from the town, at a place called Boyardi-Conyoussou (the Dyer's well). This camp occupies the summit and the declivity of a hill, from which the Sea of Marmora can be seen on the one hand, and the Gulf of Samos on the other. It is a very healthy and picturesque spot. The English camp is situated at a distance of about three quarters of a mile from the large French camp in the neighbourhood of a village called Boulair. This village, which contains about a hundred houses, has been placed at the disposal of the English General and his staff.

THE 88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the *Niagara*, with the 88th Connaught Rangers on board, passing through the gut of Gibraltar. The Rock, as shown on the left of the picture, looms large and dark against the sky. The town is seen at its base, and the land jutting out on the right of the Rock, and on which there is a light-house, is called Europa Point. The land on the right of the picture is the African coast, and the high rock as there shown is called Ape's-hill. The Rock bears north-east.

LANDING OF TROOPS FROM THE "HIMALAYA."

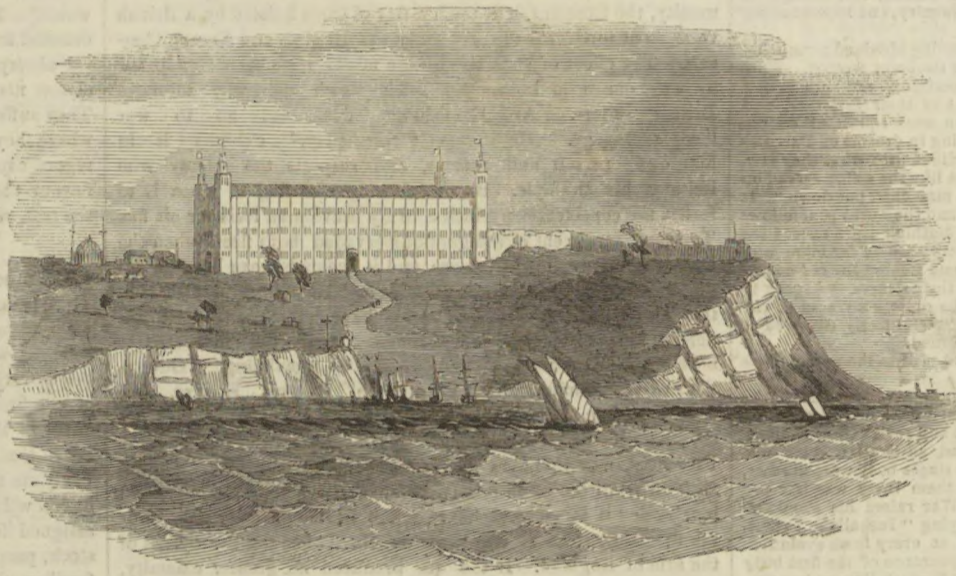
In the forenoon of Good Friday, the *Himalaya* cast anchor at the entrance of the Bos-

phorus, in front of the great Barrack of Scutari, with the 41st and 33rd Regiments on board. Up to Thursday the weather had been beautiful: indeed, Summer seemed fairly set in. On the night between Thursday and Friday, however, a sudden change for the worse took place, and

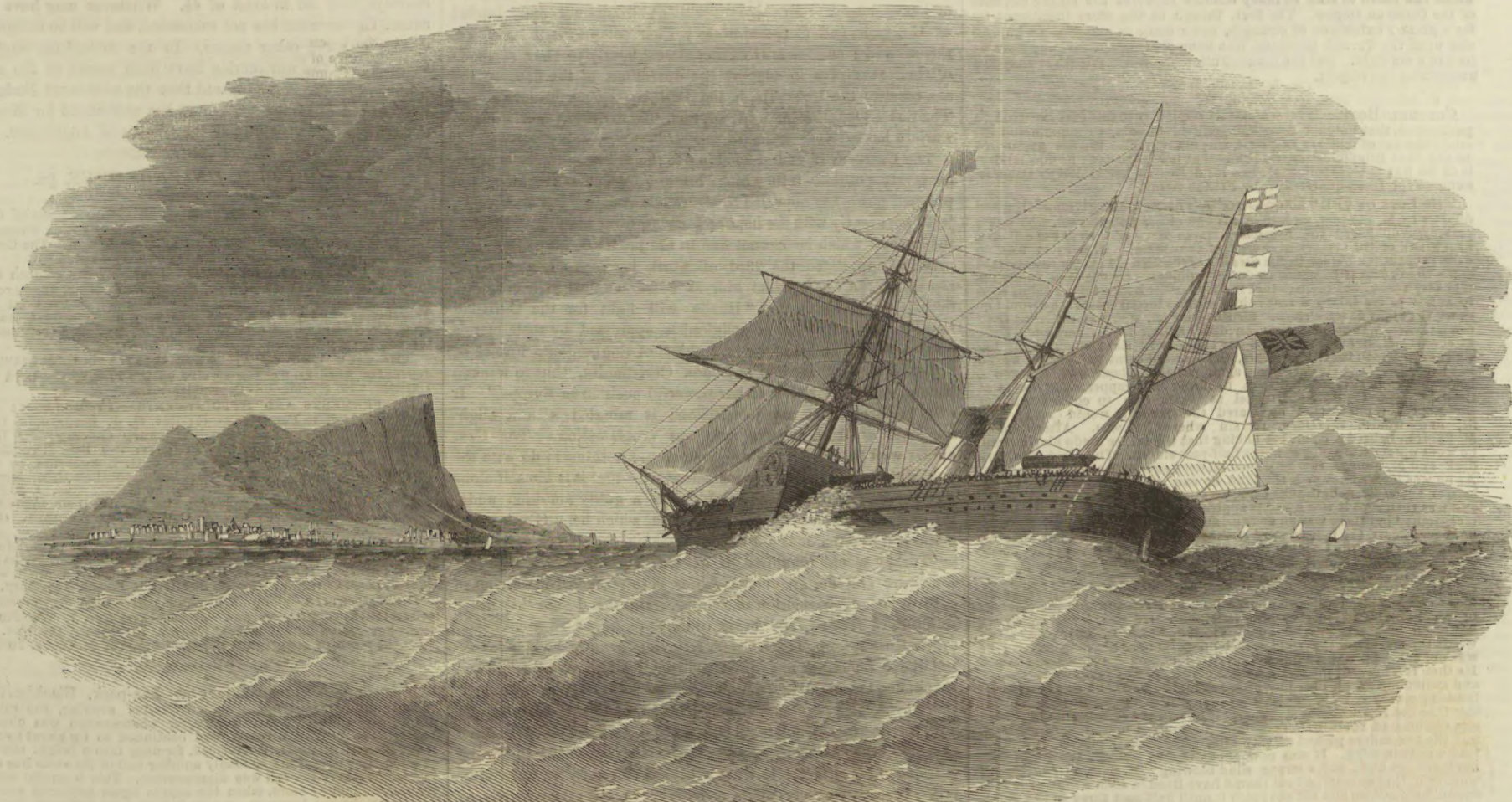
the morning broke with a downright snow-storm, accompanied by a strong north wind, which lasted for several days, covering Stamboul and its suburbs with a drear and wintry cloak. Not a man could be landed on Good Friday, the sea running very high, and accompanied by a continual north wind. General Adams went on shore, and had an interview with the Ambassador. Next morning the weather did not promise at all fair, and snow was falling fast at eight o'clock; towards nine, however, the wind abated, and the sun broke forth vigorously; but it was not till the afternoon that the disembarkation of the troops was effected; and not even then without some difficulty, and a good many splashes from wilful waves that would leap over the boats, and be the first to wash the British soldiers after their voyage from Malta.

The troops having been landed on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, were formed into small detachments as they stepped on shore, and at once marched up the hill to their new home. A regiment of Turkish infantry was drawn out in front of the principal entrance of the barracks, and the Turkish band played a hearty welcome to the British allies as they stepped past. Turkish officers and interpreters were in waiting to receive the troops. The Pacha of Scutari was also in attendance; whilst others had gone on board to welcome the new-comers. The soldiers looked exceedingly well, smart and active, and seemed glad at exchanging the close steamer for the clean and roomy accommodation of the Turkish barracks. The first hundred men had scarcely entered the building before British sentries were already parading up and down at the four gates, having relieved the Turkish guard, with not half the fuss that takes place every morning at St. James's Palace. This metamorphosis seemed much to puzzle the population of Scutari.

Hamals (Turkish porters) and carts with oxen



THE BARRACKS, AT SCUTARI-KUSHLA, OCCUPIED BY THE 33RD AND 41ST REGIMENTS.



H.M. STEAM-SHIP "NIAGARA," WITH THE 88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS ON BOARD, PASSING THROUGH THE GUT OF GIBRALTAR.

were ready waiting at the landing-place, and took up the luggage. Fellows in nondescript mixtures of Turkish, Greek, and Armenian costumes, but all of them with the lower parts of their legs bare, flourished long whips, held small horses by the bridles, and shouted "Cavallo! Buon Cavallo!" with ear-splitting voices. And the small horses were mounted by Turkish officers and soldiers, who put the diminutive animals on their mettle by beating them with their chibouk sticks, while the bare-legged grooms, holding on to the manes or the backs of the horses, managed to keep up even with the smartest pace, and the cavalcade went clattering and shouting through the deserted streets of Scutari, and over the paved highway that leads through the famous graveyard, with its wilderness of tombs and forest of cypress trees, which in its time inspired the muse of Monckton Milnes.

As for the officers of the two regiments, they dined on board the *Himalaya* that evening for the last time, and, in doing so, paid some flattering compliments to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-boat Company for the liberal style in which the commissariat department of that noble vessel had been managed. Captain Kellock, after returning thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which his health had been drunk, proposed "The British Press, coupling with it the name of Mr. Russell, of the *Times*," for which Mr. Russell returned thanks.

On the 17th the 77th Regiment arrived, and joined the 33rd and 41st in the Selimieh Barracks, Scutari. The 93rd Highlanders, too, arrived on the same afternoon, and went up the Bosphorus to the barracks on the Asiatic shore.

THE BARRACKS OF SCUTARI.

THE great Barracks of Scutari, called the Barracks of Selimieh, from having been either commenced or finished by the Sultan Selim, are large enough to accommodate 18,000 men. They form a splendid building, on the elevated shore of, and overlooking, the Golden Horn, and the old Serai on the other side of the water. Two colossal mosques, with their high tapering minarets rising up to the clouds, overlook the vast structure, and enormous cypress trees stand around and shake their dark green branches.

There was a shrill bugle call, and the 41st Regiment formed in sections; the band, stationed at the further end of the square, struck up a lively march, and the Turkish soldiery, inmates of the barracks, and visitors, took up a position on the high terrace which, skirting the front side of the square, overlooks the whole of the ground. There was the usual inspection, the usual manipulations of the muskets, the marching up of the sections and forming into companies; but the most commonplace movement and detail of the routine of duty assumed a peculiar importance on such ground, in such a spot, and before such witnesses. The Turks were vastly delighted. They thronged around the few Englishmen present that could speak their language, and expressed their admiration without reserve and in a very naive manner. Some of the soldiers asked, with great humility, "Will these red-coated soldiers be allowed to drill us? If so, Inshallah! they will make very good soldiers of us!" And their officers, twirling their black moustaches, every now and then raised their hands, saying, "Inshallah!" which with them is an expression of unbounded delight and admiration. Some went up to the men of the 33rd, who stood looking on while the 41st were on parade. They pulled their sleeves, and endeavoured to engage them in conversation. Finding all their attempts fruitless—for the soldiers only smiled and shrugged their shoulders—they came back and said very sadly, "These are very fine men and formidable soldiers. But they cannot speak. We love them as brethren, because they mean to fight for us. Truly, they are gallant men. May God give them strength!" Some women, too, strange to say, had broken through the customs of their country, and loitered about the entrances to the barrack-yard.

In the afternoon, a great many of the men, having obtained permission to go out, strolled about the graveyard and the streets of Scutari. They entered the Turkish coffee-houses, which certainly are remarkable neither for the splendour nor the cleanliness of their furniture, and stared with all their might at the Turks, who were squatting on the benches, smoking their chibouks, and indulging in dreams of Paradise and all its hours. Our men were not much edified with what they saw, nor was it likely they should be. They did not like the coffee served up with the "grits" and the "little cups that a man can't put down." It was their opinion that Scutari is a poor place, and the Turks poor fellows—poor, but very good-natured. And, indeed, nothing could exceed the friendliness with which the Turks of Scutari, who are by far more intolerant than the Turks of Stamboul, received and treated the red-coated soldiers. They would come up to them, pull their sleeves and speak to them, nor could they, after repeated failures, be quite convinced of the melancholy fact, that these fine-looking men were utterly deprived of language—at least, as far as Turkish was concerned.

On Monday the Seraskier paid an unexpected visit to the new campers at Selimieh, whose numbers had meanwhile been increased by the arrival of five hundred and forty men of the 49th, and the whole of the 77th Regiment. Immediately after the arrival of his Excellency, the troops—nearly four regiments—were called out and reviewed by General Adams and the Seraskier, whose delight and admiration were unbounded. As the 3000 men marched as if one single body were moving, as on grounding their muskets or shouldering them there was but one sound to be heard, the Turkish Minister of War raised his shoulders and flung his head back with astonishment, crying "Inshallah, Inshallah!" and these exclamations were repeated at every fresh evolution. In short, it is not too much to say, that the appearance of the first body of British troops in and near the capital of the Turkish Empire has produced a most favourable impression upon our allies, the lower classes among whom now begin to understand that the few Inglesse Franks of Pera, and the tourists, are but a very small portion of the mighty nation which can afford to send so many soldiers to revive the failing fortunes of the Ottoman empire. The fleet, though to the more intelligent by far a greater exhibition of strength, never made so powerful an impression upon the Turkish populace, who know little of the sea, and have no idea of a sea-fight. But the concentration of an army is what they can understand and respect.

COLONEL ROSE.—The statement copied into our last Saturday's publication, that Colonel Rose had gone to Candia, to superintend the establishment of military hospitals, was not correct. We are authorised to add that Brigadier-General Rose—that being the rank he now holds—is on his way to Gallipoli, to assume his duties as her Majesty's Commissioner to the Headquarters of the French Army.

THE LOSS OF THE "ERCOLANO."—The account given of this sad disaster by M. Sansom, an intimate friend of Sir Robert Peel, who was a passenger on board the *Ercolano*, leaves no doubt as to the criminal negligence of the persons in charge of that vessel. M. Sansom was on deck about seven o'clock in the evening of the 24th ult., when the steward came to ask him if he would go down to dinner. He declined, as the sea was very rough, but replied, that if the weather became more calm, so as to admit of his taking a seat below without inconvenience, he would go down to supper at ten o'clock. Sir Robert Peel, who was suffering from sea sickness, was at that time on deck, sitting in his carriage. Soon afterwards M. Sansom went into his cabin, and slept soundly till ten o'clock, at which time, it appears, the steward came to him, but he did not hear him. The steward came again in half an hour, and M. Sansom, being then awake, desired him to bring his supper. At the same time he sent to Sir Robert Peel to invite him to come down, but Sir Robert replied that he feared the motion would make him ill, and would, therefore, remain where he was. After supper M. Sansom lighted a cigar, but finding that the smoke made him unwell, he went upon deck again at about half-past eleven. The night was very dark, and M. Sansom saw no person on deck except the man at the helm. As he was looking towards the land he saw a light, and called to the helmsman, in French, to take care; presently he saw another light (blue), and was then sure it was a vessel approaching. He called out "Captain—captain!" but there was no answer, and no order was given. M. Sansom, however, heard the bell forward strike four times. Very soon after his having called for the Captain the last time there was a dreadful shock, and by the light which he had left burning in his cabin he distinctly saw the bow of the *Sicilia* strike the *Ercolano* at the spot where his cabin was situated. He then called out loudly, and almost frantically, for the Captain to lower the boats, but could not see him, and ran towards the carriage of Sir Robert Peel to give him assistance. He was, however, struck down on his back by the boom of the *Ercolano*, and soon afterwards towards the mast and the rigging fell upon him. Almost by miracle he was unhurt, and turning himself, crawled out on his hands and knees. He then ran towards the stern, with the intention of jumping overboard, and swimming for his life; but, on reaching the stern, he saw two sailors lowering a very small boat with the intention of saving themselves. At this time the *Ercolano* was sinking rapidly, and the screams of the women and children on board were dreadful. M. Sansom jumped into the boat, and the two sailors pushed off with him, after having picked up a third, who was swimming. It was now about twelve o'clock, the night very dark, the sea high, and a strong wind blowing. M. Sansom considers it wonderful that so small a boat should have lived in such a sea. The men rowed for twelve hours, and did not reach it until half-past three in the morning. A few hours afterwards he went on to Nice, but could get no information there of the fate of Sir Robert Peel and the other passengers. The news of Sir R. Peel's escape did not reach him until he had arrived at Lyons.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 7.—3rd Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 8.—Half Quarter Day.
TUESDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Septennial Parliaments declared, 1716.
THURSDAY, 11.—Easter Term ends. Earl of Chatham died, 1778.
FRIDAY, 12.—Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641.
SATURDAY, 13.—Old May Day. Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 30	10 20	10 45	11 20	11 45	12 10	12 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS is thanked, although we cannot avail ourselves of his suggestions. WESTMINSTER should apply respecting lessons in Photography, at the Panopticon, Leicester-square.

A LOVER OF VIRTUE should forward his complaint to the railway authorities; we have not space for his letter.

G. T. COSTER.—The gross annual amount of duty paid on tobacco is about £4,550,000; and, at the rate of 3s. per lb. duty, that gives an average consumption of nearly 31,850,000 lb., say 31,000,000 lb. At the price of 4d. per lb. in bond the cost of this quantity will be £510,000. For the expense of manufacturing, retailing, &c., including the additional quantity smuggled, we may double this as the extreme cost to the consumer, which will make £1,020,000. If we add this sum to the duty we shall have a total of £5,570,000, as about the sum expended in the United Kingdom on tobacco.

J. B. PIXTON, Duke's Dock, Liverpool.—These are not omissions in our Engravings. When the vessels of the fleet are not under steam, the funnels are lowered in a telescopic manner to a level with the bulwarks of the ship, and can scarcely be noticed.

H. J. R. B. S.—The present Earl of Derby was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's Barony, as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, in September, 1844. Since that period he has been a Member of the Upper House.

NUMMUS.—Your coin is a groat of Robert II., 1371, of no value. SCOTUS, Liverpool, is thanked. INCOGNITA.—Declined.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.—Next week we shall publish, gratuitously, Two Supplementary Pages, supplying the Omissions in our edition of the Census; together with additional details of the Population.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

HOSTILITIES have at length commenced, and we are sorry to add, with a bitterness of feeling which augurs ill for their speedy termination. But in this instance, as in every other, the Emperor of Russia is to blame. In defiance of the chivalry and courtesy of war between civilised nations—in defiance, also, of usage and humanity, the Russians fired upon a flag of truce hoisted by a British vessel sent to Odessa to carry away the English and French Consuls. The effect of such an outrage might have been anticipated by any one who knew the spirit which generally animates British sailors. An Englishman does not go to war like a savage. He loves "fair play," exhibits it in his own person and actions, and respects the enemy who imitates his example. But to fire upon a flag of truce is to forfeit the consideration which a truly brave man feels for his foe. The same sentiment of indignation pervaded both fleets when the cowardly act was made known; and it seems to have been immediately decided by Admirals Dundas and Hamelin to punish it in the most summary manner. To have attacked Sebastopol, unless aided by a military movement in the rear, would have been premature, and, perhaps, unavailing. Odessa, the chief commercial city of the Russian Empire, and the emporium whence the Czar draws a large portion of the supplies necessary for the subsistence of his army in the Danubian Provinces, was therefore chosen as the point of attack. On the 24th of April the combined fleets appeared before that city, and bombarded it for several hours, inflicting immense damage. For the first time since it was a nation, Russia has felt the weight of the arm of England. If the war produced no greater calamity, the Czar would not remain unpunished for his unprovoked aggression. Unfortunately for him, and for his nation, the bombardment of Odessa is but the first of a series of heavy blows. British and French troops are daily landed at Gallipoli and Constantinople; their commanders have ere this arrived; and we may expect almost hourly to hear accounts of their readiness to support the operations of the fleet on the sea-coast of the Dobrudja, in the Danube itself, or in the Crimea. The day of inaction has passed, and that of sharp and decisive warfare has arrived.

The Czar—as if at last awaking to the full consciousness of the desperate position into which his ungovernable ambition has plunged him—has appealed to the religious fanaticism of his subjects, apparently with the hope of deriving from bigotry and frenzy the support which he cannot find in the justice of his cause. In a proclamation, dated the 23rd of April, he wickedly and falsely represents the war against him as a war against "the orthodox faith." He declares that "Russia will fight for the Christian faith, in defence of her co-religionists, oppressed by their merciless enemies;" and that the real object of England and France is, not only to fight against orthodox Christianity, "but to weaken Russia, and deprive her of her powerful position in Europe." It will be seen that much falsehood is mingled with a slight modicum of truth in this nefarious proclamation. The Czar knows well that the religious question has nothing to do with the war which the Allies have commenced—that it is himself alone who perverts it to that end, and cloaks a guilty ambition under the guise of zeal for the Greek Church, which he, a Greek schismatic and heretic, does not feel, and which the Greek Christians in Turkey would repudiate, if he did. It is, however, true that the desire and design of the Allies, is to weaken Russia, and to deprive her of her powerful position in Europe. But this design they never would have formed, and never could have hoped to accomplish, unless Russia, for political, not for religious purposes, had made herself the common enemy of the civilised world. Condemned and abandoned by his nearest friends and closest allies—forsaken and opposed by Austria, and informed by Prussia that his policy is fraught with peril to himself, and to all who are foolhardy enough to aid and abet him, the Czar shows by his despairing appeal to the worst passions of his subjects, in what a direful extremity he finds himself. History scarcely offers a parallel to his crimes. Honest men hope that his punishment will be as mighty as his offence—and that, by speedily overtaking him, the lives of many thousands

of innocent people may be saved. It was bad enough to excite war—to preach a Crusade as he has done, has rendered his crime infinitely more atrocious.

THE Preston strike is at an end. We congratulate the working men of the North at this tardy return to reason. The longer the struggle was continued, the greater was the damage which was inflicted upon the interests of those who were parties to it. We might say something of the hard words in which the "Conference of Delegates" have chosen to indulge, in announcing to the working classes that for want of pecuniary support they can no longer continue the contest. But it is scarcely worth while to refute such assertions as "that there was a universal combination of employers who swept the three kingdoms for the means of destruction to the Preston operatives." It is scarcely wise, however, for such men as the delegates, who received weekly wages out of the hard-won earnings of the poor contributors to the Preston fund, to speak of the paid agents of the manufacturers as "hirelings," or to vent their spleen upon the guardians of the poor, for emptying the workhouses of all who were able and willing to earn a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, in default of those who refused wages, and preferred to live idly upon other men's dole. But it is sufficient that the delegates have been defeated by the apathy of their own class, and their soreness in making their last appeal may be forgiven, if it is not to be palliated. Let us hope, however, that the working classes generally will turn the history of this memorable strike to profitable account, and that they will not again be deluded by such men as those whose names appear to the Preston address. The strike has ended, as all other protracted strikes have done, in inflicting a much larger amount of injury upon the workmen than upon the masters. It has not only deprived them of the honest means of support, for the greater part of a twelve-month, but, by compelling their employers to look elsewhere for hands, has led to a considerable immigration of competitors, who are not likely to be turned adrift to make room for men who have only yielded from dire necessity, and who would have continued the strike if the weekly pence had come in fast enough to enable them to do so. Now that the malcontents have manifested their willingness to return to their labour, they will find a superabundance of hands in the town and neighbourhood. The consequence must be a diminution of the wages they formerly received, unless there should hereafter arise, from unforeseen causes—which, however, they would not be prudent to speculate upon—such an extraordinary demand for the goods which they manufacture, as should lead to the absorption of the whole of the surplus hands. The working classes need enlightenment upon questions of political economy. They suffer severely for their ignorance; but the day will come when they will understand such matters better, and cease to regard capital as a mythological ogre or great dragon, seeking to devour them; or such men as Messrs. Cowell, Grimshaw, and the rest, as their true friends.

THE subscriptions to the Loan of £6,000,000, in three series of Exchequer Bonds, to be redeemed in 1858, 1859, 1860, which we referred to last week, were closed on Tuesday. It did not transpire, however, till Wednesday that the minimum price fixed by the Government was £98 15s.; at which price less than £2,000,000 of the first series of Bonds had been offered for, and none for either of the other series. A further notice, therefore, was published that, till May 8th, the Government would receive offers to complete the first £2,000,000; and it is understood that this sum has now been subscribed for at £98 15s. The reasons generally assigned for the unwillingness to subscribe are the novelty of the stock, people taking that kind of security with which they are familiar; the smallness of the amount, which makes a narrow market, and exposes the holders of the Bonds to part with them at a loss; and the low rate of interest, when corresponding bonds issued by the railways bear an interest of 4½. Whatever may have been the cause, Government has not succeeded, and will be obliged to raise money by some other means. In the meantime, supplemental estimates for the war service have been issued to the amount of £4,552,731; and it is supposed that the additional Budget which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced for Monday, will involve additional taxation to the amount of £6,000,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—The Confirmation of the Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton as Bishop of Salisbury took place on Thursday morning, at the metropolitan church of St. Mary-le-Bow. The Consecration will take place at Lambeth Palace, on Sunday week.

NEW CHURCH AT ESHER.—On Thursday the church which has just been erected in the centre of the town of Esher, upon ground given by Mr. Spicer, of Esher-place, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester; and the ceremony was very numerously attended. The Hon. Sir Edward Cust attended in the Royal closet as representative of the King of the Belgians.

THE NEW CHURCH AT WEST HARTLEPOOL, engraved in our Journal of April 22, was consecrated on the 20th, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, with considerable demonstration.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendaries*: The Rev. A. M. Laughton, to Fennor, Cashel; Rev. H. J. Barnard, to Combe the Fourteenth, in Wells Cathedral. *Honorary Canonry*: The Rev. J. H. Ellison, to Lichfield Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. J. Leatherdale, to Little Plumstead, near Norwich; Rev. J. G. Longueville, to Eccleston, near Chester; Rev. G. W. S. Menteath, to Hascombe, Surrey; Rev. G. O. S. Pigott, to Kingston Seymour, Somerset; Rev. J. B. H. Thompson, to Weyhill, Hants. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. Blair, to Milbourne St. Andrew, near Blandford; Rev. A. Cowburn, to Tidenham, Gloucestershire; Hon. and Rev. H. W. V. Stuart, to Bulkingham, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire; Rev. C. Thoroton, to North Rauceby, Lincolnshire. *Incumbent*: The Rev. S. J. Heathcote, to Wilton, near Taunton. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. R. P. Blakeney, to Christ Church, Cloughton-cum-Grange, Cheshire; Rev. W. Stothert, to Forest, Prestbury, Cheshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. Woodhouse, from the congregation of All Saints' Church, Liverpool; the Rev. W. Hey, from the morning congregation of the Church of St. Olave, York.

METEOR.—A correspondent at Lee-park, Blackheath, states that about half-past ten, p.m., on Sunday evening, the rain having ceased for a short time, a peculiar phenomenon was observed. It had first the form of a comet, and continued so for about two minutes, when the tail gradually diminished, forming into a bright circular light of a bluish colour; and suddenly another ball of the same hue appeared, just below where the tail was disappearing. This beautiful sight lasted for about a minute more, when the clouds again gathered and obscured it. Its brightness, however, was such that it was clearly distinguished behind the clouds, setting rapidly in a north-west direction. Its position, when first observed, was nearly due north, slightly westward, and about four degrees above the horizon.

THE COURT.

On Saturday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour, visited in the morning the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-mall East; and, in the afternoon, the Prince, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, went to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Monday the Queen gave a juvenile ball, in celebration of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The invitations numbered about 260, and comprised the families of the Foreign Ministers, of the Ministers of State, and of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court. At a quarter to nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, entered the Throne-room, which was arranged for dancing, and the ball immediately commenced with a quadrille. The Royal Princesses wore dresses of white tulle, over white silk, trimmed with apple blossoms and wreaths of the same. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore the Highland dress. Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower, the sons of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Douglas, son of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton; the Marquis of Lorn, and the Lords Archibald and Walter Campbell, sons of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and other youthful scions of the Scottish aristocracy, wore the Highland costume. Her Majesty's private band officiated for the dancing. Refreshments were served, during the evening, in an anteroom; and at the conclusion of the ball, her Majesty's juvenile visitors were conducted to supper, which was served in the State dinner-room.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open landau and four.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee, which was most numerous attended.

On Thursday, the Earl of Elgin took leave, on his returning to Canada. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Buteau as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Capt. the Hon. Dudley de Ros has relieved Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

THE LEVEE.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived soon after two o'clock, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. The Earl of Warwick had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered the badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by his father, the late Earl of Warwick. Lieut.-General Lord Seaton had an audience of the Queen, and received from her Majesty his gold stick of office as Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Throne-room attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady of the Bedchamber; the Countess of Charlemont, Lady in Waiting; Earl Spencer, K.G., Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain. Her Majesty wore a train of gold cloth, trimmed with white blonde and white bugles. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with white blonde and white bugles, and bows of white ribbon. The Queen's head-dress was a diadem of diamonds. The diplomatic circle was first introduced. In the general circle, the following presentations had special interest:—

The Marquis of Huntley, on succeeding to the title, by Earl Spencer.
Viscount Grey de Wilton, by the Earl of Wilton.
Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, on appointment to the Command of the 2nd Life Guards, by Viscount Hardinge.
Lord Napier, on being appointed Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, by the Earl of Clarendon.
The Bishop of Salisbury (elect), by the Earl of Aberdeen.
Mr. Justice Richard Buxton Crowder, on his appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Crowder.
Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, on his return from foreign service, and nomination as K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, on being nominated by her Majesty a Director of the East India Company, by Sir C. Wood.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue, on his appointment as a Lord of the Treasury, by the Earl of Aberdeen.
Mr. Edwin James, on his appointment as one of her Majesty's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor.
The Mayor of Norwich, Mr. Samuel Bignold, presented to the Queen an Address, pledging the loyal support of the Corporation in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Bignold was presented by the Duke of Wellington, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty.
Mr. Hartley Kennedy, late Physician-General and President of the Medical Board, Bombay, on his being elected an Alderman of London, in succession to the late Alderman Thompson, by Sir C. Wood.
Lieutenant George Palmer, on promotion, and upon his return from the expedition for the first navigation of the River Murray, in Australia, by his father, Major Palmer.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Charlemont, and the Gentlemen in Waiting, returned to Buckingham Palace after the Levee, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence, on Saturday evening last.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have returned to town after some months' sojourn in Italy.

Viscountess Palmerston has cards out for assemblies this evening (Saturday), and on Saturday, the 13th instant.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence, in Belgrave-square.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The Twentieth annual Exhibition of this Society was opened to the public on Monday. Although the collection is not of so ambitious a character, in respect of works in the grand style, or of large dimensions, as some of those of previous years, there are yet enough of productions of this class to sustain the early repute of the Society for giving extended range, and increased intensity to a medium which had formerly been considered only applicable to the sketch-book, landscape sketches, and other pictorial efforts of a comparatively humble class. In other respects, also, the display on the walls, which comprises 367 pictures, is interesting, and as a whole agreeable.

Reserving ourselves until next week for more particular criticisms upon this Exhibition, we shall, for the present, simply enumerate some of the principal works in each class.

Amongst the Historical and other Figure subjects, the most prominent are "The Burning of the Images at Basle"—an incident of the Reformation—by E. H. Corbould; and a Scene from "King John," as performed before her Majesty, at Windsor, by the same; "The Fatal Picture"—a poetic and art episode in the life of Rubens—by Kearney; "The Battle of Drumclog" (see "Old Mortality"), by Wiegall; "Picciola—the Prison Flower," by E. E. Wehnert; "The Soldier's Wife," and "The Siesta," by W. Lee; "The Warrant Exhibited to the Lady Abbess of a Nunnery for the Suppression of her Convent;" and a charming single figure of a German Girl Caressing her Bird, by H. Warren, &c. Amongst the best Landscapes, we notice "The Decline of Day—Italy," by C. Vacher; "On the Coast, near Tynemouth," by J. H. Mole, and one or two others by this artist; "Bielstein, on the Moselle," by T. L. Rowbotham; "Short Common, near Alton, Hants," by James Fahey; "On the Field," by J. W. Whympere; "Richmond Castle," and several others, by W. Bennett; "Hayre du Port, Jersey," by T. S. Boys; "At the Mumbles," by W. N. Hardwick; "Bovisand Heights," by S. Cook; "On the East Lynn, North Devon," by D. H. McKewan; "The Wheat Field," by T. Lindsay; "Roslyn Chapel," by Thomas Chase; "Padua," by J. H. d'Agville; "Scene on the Exe," by G. S. Shepherd; "A Quiet Nook," by J. M. Youngman; "At Harfleur," by G. Howse; "View in Venice," by W. Wyld; "Tripoli, Syria," by C. Vacher, &c.

Amongst the miscellaneous productions, we admire the Bird studies of Weir, and the Fruit pieces of Mrs. Margetts, as excellent specimens in this class of art.

POLISH EASTER CUSTOM.—The Poles in Constantinople, who number about sixty souls, principally refugees, had an entertainment of their own last Easter Sunday, in the style of the Jewish Passover. They met in the house of one of their principal countrymen, and ate a meal standing—a custom among them of great antiquity, and a bond of union to a people scattered abroad over the face of the earth.

SPANISH REPORTS OF OUR WAR MOVEMENTS.—The *Espana* of the 21st ult. gives a piece of intelligence already known in England, but worth giving for the sake of the astounding spelling of English names:—On the 11th, it informs us, the English steamers *Orinoco*, *Tremp*, and *Toum* reached the Bay of Gibraltar; the first two from Southampton (Southampton) with the 7th and 23rd Regiments, and the last from Defton, with General Sircoling Camp-veel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 4.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Apr. 28	29.816	53.0	42.4	44.7	— 4.8	80	N.E.	0.05
" 29	29.594	53.0	38.9	43.9	— 6.0	87	N.E.	0.04
" 30	29.467	52.8	32.5	42.5	— 7.8	97	N.	0.01
May 1	29.135	57.1	46.6	49.5	— 1.2	97	W.	0.39
" 2	29.139	61.0	44.2	50.2	— 0.9	84	S.W.	0.01
" 3	29.422	62.0	46.0	51.0	— 0.5	94	S.W.	0.03
" 4	29.552	65.0	40.2	52.8	+ 1.0	69	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied during the week from 29.94 inches on April 28, to 29.18 inches on May 1. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.455 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied during the week from 7.8° below on April 30, to 1.0° above their average value on May 4. The mean daily temperature of the 30th is the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1836, when it was 38.4°. During the time they were below their average values, viz., from April 22 to May 3, the average daily defect was 4°.

The mean temperature of the week was 47.8°, being 1.6° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 32.4°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16.2°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than half an inch.

The weather during the week (with the exception of May 4) has been dull—and the sky almost covered with cloud; the sun only seen occasionally, and the atmosphere humid—rain having fallen, more or less, on every day but the last.

For the month of April the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 30.154 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 78.6° on the 19th, and the lowest was 27.5° on the 25th. The range of temperature during the month, therefore, was 51.1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 62.6°; and of all the lowest by night was 37.6°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month, therefore, was 25°. The mean temperature of the month was 49.6°, being 3.3° above the average of 38 Aprils, and the warmest April since the year 1844, when the mean temperature was 51.7°. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 45°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 39.9°. The mean degree of humidity was 71; complete saturation being represented by 100. The fall of rain during the month was 0.7 inch (seven-tenths of an inch).

Lewisham, May 5, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

MAY MEETINGS.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter-hall, on Tuesday, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. From the annual report it appeared that the amounts received during the past year had been as follows:—General fund, £110,478 13s. 2d.; fund for disabled missionaries, £2016 11s.; China mission, £803 2s. 1d.; total received in the United Kingdom, £113,298 6s. 3d.; local funds, raised and expended in the missions, £10,617 12s. 8d.; making the gross income for the year, £123,915 18s. 11d., being an increase over that of last year of £2,983 15s. The expenditure, including general, special, and local funds, amounted to £131,783 13s. 11d.—being an excess over the income of £7667 15s. The following were the principal statistics of the missions presented in the report:—Number of stations, 118; English clergymen, 103; foreign clergymen, 49; Native and East Indian clergymen, 24; European laymen, 30; European female teachers, 14; Native catechists and teachers of all classes, 1661; attendants on Christian worship in the society's missions throughout the world, estimated at 107,000; number of communicants, 17,124. Of the revolution in China, a hopeful, yet anxious expectation was expressed; it being stated that the insurgent leader kept 400 men constantly employed in printing portions of Gutzlaff's version of the Scriptures, making his soldiers *colporteurs*, and his officers expounders.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall. During the year the society had issued no fewer than 1,367,528 copies of the Holy Scriptures at home and abroad, making the total number since the commencement of the society to be 27,938,631.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Freemasons' Tavern. The Marquis of Cholmondeley occupied the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the society during the past year amounted to £12,111 15s., which was an increase of £2940 over the preceding year. The report gave a gratifying account of the labours of the society's agents in our colonies.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.—The British and Foreign School will meet in their school-room, in the Borough-road, on Monday. In the evening the Ragged School Union will meet at Exeter-hall. In the same place the Church Pastoral Aid Society will assemble on Tuesday; the Protestant Association, on Wednesday; and the London Missionary Society, on Thursday. The annual meeting of the Destitute Sailors' Asylum will be held in the Museum of the Sailors' Home, Well-street, London Docks, on Thursday.

The Bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday next. As a charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen this institution is too meritorious in its purpose to need commendation; but the forthcoming festival promises to the lovers of sacred music a gratification of the highest order, for it will be solemnised, for the first time, under the dome of St. Paul's. The anthems, &c., will be selected from the works of the most celebrated composers, and the choir will number 250 voices, from the choir of the metropolitan and provincial cathedrals, the chapels Royal, and the collegiate chapels of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Goss, the organist of St. Paul's, has composed an anthem for the occasion. The usual afternoon service will be performed, and will be followed by a sermon from the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously intimated his intention of being present. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs will attend in state, and will be accompanied by the mayors of several other cities and towns. The list of 113 stewards, each of whom, we understand, presents a donation of thirty guineas at least, contains the names of many of her Majesty's Ministers, the Bishops, Judges, noblemen, members of Parliament, &c. We have only to hope that the contributions of the friends of this ancient and national charity may be in proportion to the care which has been taken to ensure the celebration of the interesting event of the Bicentenary Festival with becoming effect.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a general meeting of the committee of this institution was held at the offices of the society, in John-street, Adelphi; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., chairman. A reward of £6 6s. was voted to the crew of the life-boat of the institution, stationed at Filey, on the coast of Yorkshire, in consideration of their laudable services in the said boat to the crew of the sloop *Comet*, of Whitby, which was wrecked near that place on the 28th ult. Also a reward of £6 to four men for their praiseworthy and persevering exertions in a small boat to the crew, consisting of nine persons, of the brig *Ann and Sarah*, of Shields, which went to pieces on the Whiting Sand, near Aldborough, on the coast of Suffolk, on the 23rd ult., the poor fellows narrowly escaping with their lives on the occasion. Other rewards were also voted. Life-boats had recently been placed by the institution at Dungeness and Durdun, three others were nearly ready to be sent to different parts of the coast—which, with their carriages, involve a large outlay; and we regretted to observe that the income of the society was very inadequate to meet the same.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.—The annual general meeting of this association was held on Wednesday at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's; Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. The attendance was highly influential, including the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earls of Harrington and Harrowby, Lord Beaumont, Mr. M. Milnes, and a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen. In the course of the evening Mr. Milnes moved that "A full consideration of the just claims of Poland for the restoration of her independence would form the best security for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and the establishment of a satisfactory and lasting peace." The resolution was seconded by the Earl of Harrowby, and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN FOR QUEENHITHE.—The adjourned Wardmote for the election of Alderman, in the room of the late J. K. Hooper, Esq., took place in the Church of St. Michael, Queenhithe, at eleven o'clock, on Thursday. The election created more than usual excitement, from the position of the candidates, and the severe struggle made by their friends—the numbers being almost evenly balanced. At the close of the poll, at one o'clock, the Lord Mayor announced that the number of votes was—For Mr. W. A. Rose, 37; For Mr. C. A. Croll, 35; majority for Mr. Rose, 2. The Lord Mayor then declared Mr. W. Anderson Rose duly elected Alderman for the Ward of Queenhithe. Mr. Alderman Rose then addressed the wardmote, as did also Mr. Croll, the defeated candidate. It was stated that the list contains only the names of sixty-nine persons entitled to vote, and a protest was made against the decision of the Lord Mayor as to the reception of certain voters whose names are not in the list.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST AT SEA.

A collision took place in the Channel, off the Start, on the morning of Friday, the 29th ult., between a Bremen emigrant ship, the *Favourite*, bound to Baltimore, with nearly 200 passengers, and an American vessel, the *Hesper*, bound to Antwerp. At the time of the collision, between one and two o'clock in the morning, a thick rain was falling, and there was a heavy sea and a strong wind from the westward. The shock was so great that the captain of the *Favourite* was thrown out of his berth. He sprang upon deck, and succeeded, along with the mate and four of the crew, in getting on board the vessel which had run into them. At that time the emigrants could be seen rushing on deck in frantic confusion, but the vessels separated immediately after the collision, and the roughness of the sea prevented the *Hesper* from rendering any assistance to them. The *Favourite* had been cut down below the water-line and very soon settled down with all on board, about 200 persons. The *Hesper* lay to till daybreak, in the hope of being able to save some of the unfortunate passengers; but, when morning dawned, not a vestige of the ship could be seen.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The only accounts which have yet been received of the bombardment of Odessa have been by telegraph, and they are necessarily somewhat vague. The substance of the various reports is, that twenty-six vessels of the combined fleet arrived before Odessa on the 17th ult., and that the bombardment of the city commenced on the following day, and lasted one hour only. On the 22nd (last Saturday week) the batteries were bombarded with shells and rockets, and four of them were dismantled. On the 23rd hostilities were renewed, and continued for ten hours; at the end of which time the magazines were said to be in flames, and one Austrian and eight Russian ships were burnt. The place was then summoned to surrender, the Admirals threatening to destroy the town on the following day, unless it were given up.

A later despatch, through Vienna, dated Odessa, April 26, says:—

Since the 22nd all is quiet. The English and French vessels are leaving the roadsteads. The town is uninjured. Some houses of the quarantine port have been burnt.

Another despatch says, the Russian fleet had sailed out of Sebastopol, and advanced against the Allied fleet, but that, on a portion of the British navy showing battle, the Russian squadron prudently retreated to its stronghold.

The shameful outrage committed by the garrison at Odessa on the boat from the *Furious* with a flag of truce, appears to have led to the bombardment of the city—the following extract from a report addressed to the Minister of Marine by Vice-Admiral Hamelin, Commandant-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Black Sea, dated on board the *Ville de Paris*, at the anchorage of Batschi, April 10, would lead us to infer:—

The English steam-frigate *Furious* went on the 6th of this month to Odessa, to claim the Consul; and such of our subjects as might wish to leave the place at the approach of hostilities with Russia. The *Furious* arrived here yesterday; and, in throwing your eye over the report of the Captain of that frigate, your Excellency will see that, notwithstanding the flag of truce which she had hoisted, and which her boat also carried, the batteries of Odessa—the number of which has of late been very considerably increased—treacherously fired seven cannon-shot on the boat, a few minutes after she had left the quay and the maritime authorities. This is a proceeding without example in the history of the wars of civilised nations. It is necessary to go back to 1839—the period at which the Dey of Algiers did the same to the *Provence* line-of-battle ship (and this was a line-of-battle ship)—in order to find a similar fact; in other words, we must seek an example in a war with barbarians. Admiral Dundas and I are about to concert the severe measures which are called for by such a proceeding.

VIEWS OF ODESSA.

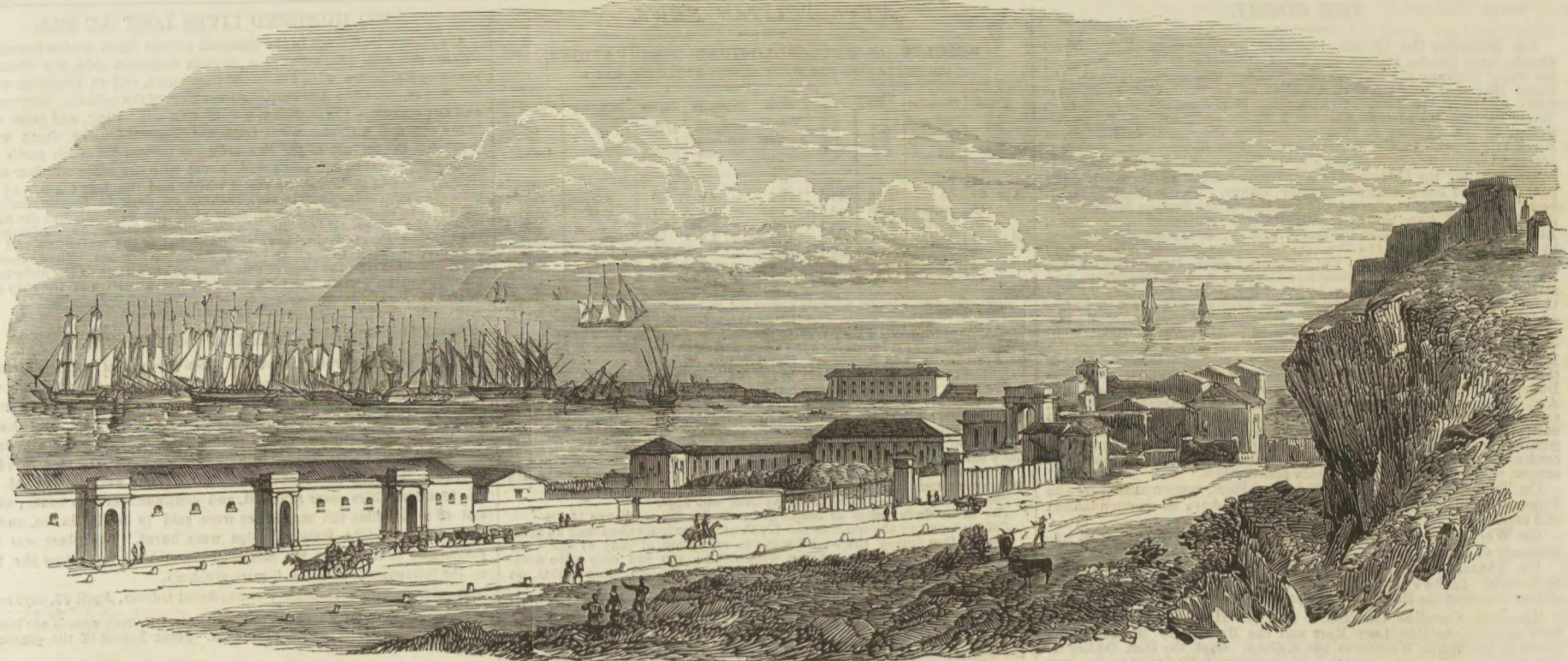
We have engraved upon the next page three Views, which, with the accompanying historical and descriptive details, will enable the reader to form an estimate of the importance of Odessa a commercial port.

The extension of Russian commerce was an object of deep solicitude to Peter the Great. He duly appreciated its influence on civilisation. Impressed with that conviction, he established the trade of the Baltic, and had made preparations for similar success on the Euxine, but various obstacles opposed his plans; and, in 1711, surrounded by the Turkish army under Baltagi Mehmet, he only saved himself from destruction, by surrendering all his conquests on the Black Sea. With difficulty he retained Taganrog, in the sea of Azof, as the emporium of the commerce of the south of Russia. There is extant a letter from Catharine the Second to Voltaire, dated the 14th March, 1771, in which she states that "after the capture of Azof, Peter the Great wishing to have a port on the sea, of the same name, fixed on Taganrog. He hesitated for some time after its foundation, as to whether he should build the city of St. Petersburg on the Baltic, or raise one at Taganrog. Circumstances finally decided for the former, but no advantage was derived in respect to climate; as at Taganrog there is scarcely any winter, while ours is exceedingly long." It was reserved for Catharine the Second to realise by conquest the commercial views of Peter, on the Black Sea, and for Alexander to consolidate them by a wise liberality.

By the treaty of Kainadji, in 1774, and the convention of 1799, agreed upon between Russia and the Sublime Porte, vessels were allowed to navigate the Euxine, and the passage of the Dardanelles was open to them. To profit by this freedom of intercourse, Russia, in the year 1778, founded the town of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, at about seventy versts, or forty-eight English miles, from its embouchure, which is six versts broad, when its numerous shoals are covered with water. Catharine II. conferred many privileges on this new port, which attracted numerous strangers and a flourishing commerce, which sprung up with Constantinople and the Archipelago, and soon extended to Marseilles, Leghorn, and Trieste. Experience, however, soon proved that Kherson was not adapted to become a commanding port in the Black Sea; for its conveniences were greatly overbalanced by its disadvantages. It was found that the cataracts of the Dnieper greatly impeded water communication with the interior—all merchandise being necessarily discharged at the point where they commenced; they were then carried some seventy versts by land, and again re-embarked on the Dnieper to be floated down to Kherson. All vessels which drew more than six feet water were obliged to remain at Ghebokoge, thirty versts below the town. From the month of October, frequently to the end of March, the Dnieper is covered with ice, the breaking up of which is very dangerous to vessels, and commerce is interrupted for fully five months in the year. The air of Kherson is also considered insalubrious, which deters foreign merchants from residence. It is interesting to Englishmen to know that without the barrier of Kherson, and near the Church of the Assumption, is a monument built in honour of Howard the philanthropist.

Odessa, the creation of the Empress Catharine II., has nearly absorbed all the former importance of Kherson. After the conquest of the Crimea, she determined on building three new fortresses on the frontiers of her newly-acquired territory, and fixed on a spot called Hadji Bey, where the Turks had formerly possessed a small fort. Her object, as M. Demidoff remarks, "was to form a line of defensive works from between Ovidiopol, which was to guard the mouths of the Danube, and Tiraspol, destined to command the course of the Dniester." In 1794 three fortresses were simultaneously constructed, and the citadel of Odessa rose on the ruins of the old Mussulman fort of Hadji Bey; hence it is that the old Turks still call Odessa Adgeby. Admiral Ribas, a Neapolitan, in the service of Russia, was the first military Governor. This new port was called Odessa, because an ancient tradition had affirmed that, in the immediate neighbourhood of its site, the Greeks had possessed a colony named Odyssoa, or Odyssoi. During the reign of the madman Paul I. the interests of Odessa were neglected by the Government; but, on the intercession of Prince Gagarin, President of the College of Trade, the works that had been discontinued were resumed, and the present lazaretto was built. But this city is mainly indebted to the Emperor Alexander for its prosperity, who, on ascending the throne, admitted it to a community of laws with the rest of the empire. The Duke of Richelieu, a refugee from France during the dominion of Bonaparte, was appointed Governor, and his name is still remembered with gratitude and respect. He greatly improved the city—founded a lyceum, constructed a theatre, and, if we mistake not, a museum of antiquities; but, above all, he vastly improved the tone of society, and infused into the higher classes a cosmopolitan spirit eminently favourable to an emporium of commerce. Alexander fully appreciated the advantages that might be derived both from the export and import trade. One of his earliest measures was to exempt Odessa from taxation for twenty-five years, and from the burden of providing quarters for the troops; while one-tenth of the customs was appropriated to the improvement of the harbour. Alexander next

SEAT OF THE WAR—ODESSA, ON THE BLACK SEA.

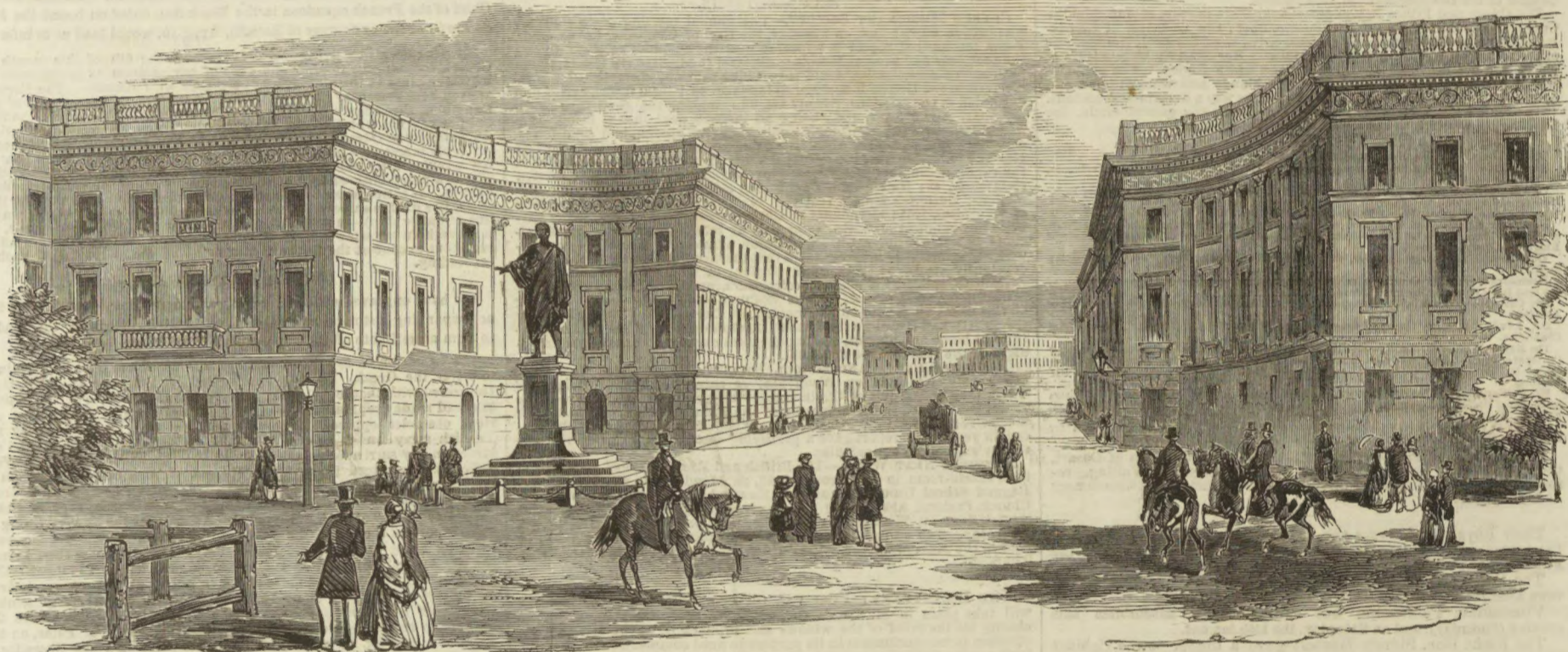


THE QUARANTINE HARBOUR, ODESSA.

lowered the customs by one-fourth, while he ordered one-fifth, instead of one-tenth, of that revenue to be devoted to the amelioration of the port. Two annual markets, a tribunal of commerce, and a school for youths destined to a commercial career, were organised. In 1817 it was declared a free port to all Russian produce; and in 1819 this freedom was extended

to all foreign merchandise. In 1821 a regular packet service was established with Constantinople. Odessa is the natural outlet for the wool, grain, leather, and tallow of Bessarabia and Podolia; and these forms the principal exports of those countries. Indeed, this city and harbour are of vital importance to the agriculture of the whole of

Southern Russia, and the more so since the repeal of the Corn laws in England—ininitely more valuable to the Emperor Nicholas than would be the annexation of Moldavia and Wallachia to his colossal empire. The granaries of Odessa, almost palatial in their structure, are evidence of what the merchants think of the grain trade, while the jealousy and



THE BOULEVARD, ODESSA.

covetousness of the Government point in the same direction, by seeking to destroy the competition of Ibraila and Galatz, by blocking up the Sulina Canal and the mouths of the Danube.

The population of Odessa, exclusive of the garrison, is computed at 70,000, and men of all nations are there congregated. Its streets are

spacious, but the pavement is execrable. It has about it none of the characteristics of ancient Muscovy. The city is built in an amphitheatric form, round the bay on the cliffs, commanding a fine view of the sea. A quarantine exists, more for political than sanitary purposes. The city requires to be lighted with gas. Odessa has made wonderful progress in

the short period of sixty years, and its prosperity must advance as the agriculture of Southern Russia is improved; and in the course of time it may become, in reference to the country behind and around it, what New York has become to the interior of the United States—the great mart of distribution, itself producing nothing.



THE PLACE PREOBRAGENSKAYA, ODESSA.



FIELD-MARSHAL THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

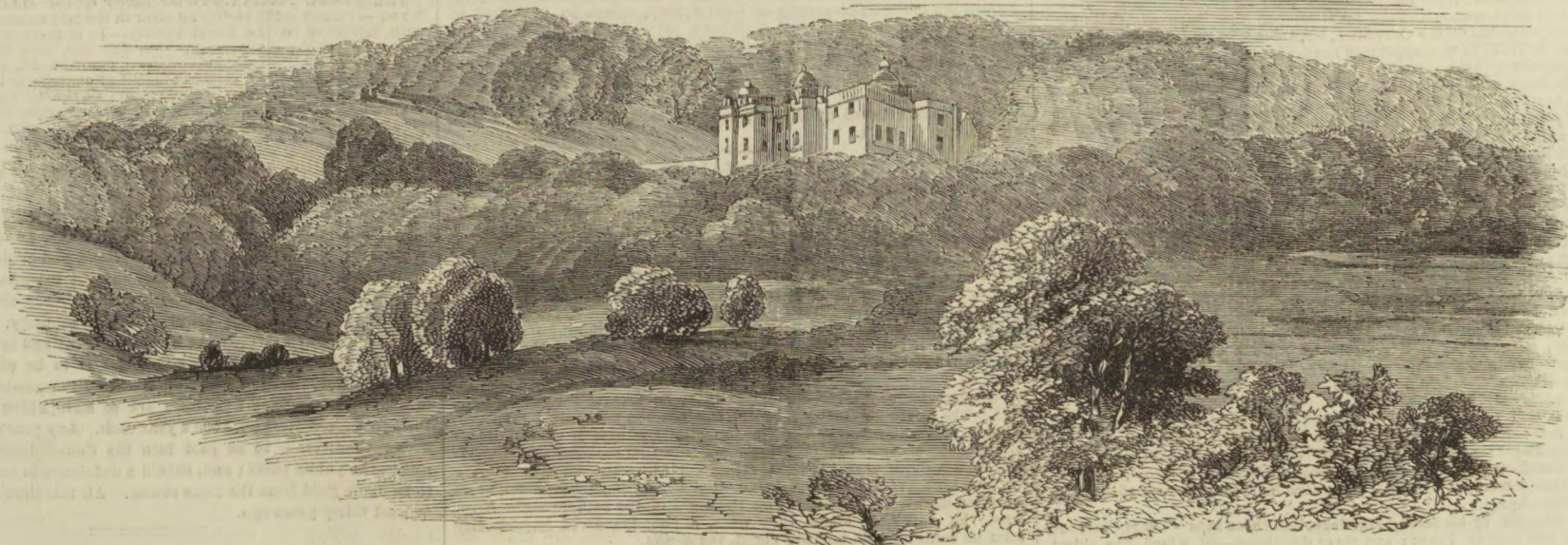
THE death of this nobleman has removed another of those gallant soldiers who, during the Peninsular War, nobly upheld the supremacy of the British arms. Among them all—among the very best—stood prominently conspicuous the gallant soldier whose demise we now record: a man unrivalled in the readiness of his valour and the efficiency of his daring. He was a Murat of the British army—with this beyond the plumed, magnificent dragoon of the Imperial force: there was more of thought in his armed display. He could fight and charge like the other, but he knew better when to charge, and when to catch the moment that made the fight a winning one. Murat gained the wonder of the Cossacks; Anglesey did more, he won the admiration of the French themselves—civilised judges, really able to decide. The military career of Lord Anglesey is in itself a lesson to cavalry officers.

The founder of the noble house of Paget was Henry the Eighth's famous Secretary of State, Sir William Paget, who was one of the executors and legatees of his Royal master; and who, in the subsequent reign, was made a Knight of the Garter, and created Baron Paget of Beaudesert. On the death of King Edward, Paget espoused the cause of Mary; and, after her accession, was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Lord Privy Seal. When Elizabeth succeeded, in 1558, he retired from public life, at his own request; and Camden informs us that her Majesty "retained an affection and value for him, though he was a strict zealot of the Romish Church."

After the lapse of about a century and a half, the descendant and representative of this distinguished statesman, Henry, seventh Lord Paget, was advanced to the Earldom of Uxbridge. His grandson and successor, Henry, second Earl of Uxbridge, died unmarried in 1769, when the Earldom became extinct, but the barony of Paget devolved on

his kinsman, Henry Bayly, son of Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart., and Caroline Paget, his wife. This nobleman, who assumed the surname of Paget, was summoned to Parliament as ninth Lord Paget in 1770, and was created Earl of Uxbridge in 1784. He married, in 1767, Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise, and by her (who died in 1817) had several children: the eldest, Henry William, who succeeded as second Earl of Uxbridge. In 1812, was the late lamented Marquis of Anglesey; the second, William, a Post Captain, R.N., died unmarried, in 1795; the third, Arthur, was the late Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B.; the fourth, Edward, was a General Officer, and also a G.C.B.; the fifth, Charles, was Vice-Admiral of the White, and a Knight Commander of the Bath; and the sixth the Hon. Berkeley Paget, died in 1842.

Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge, and Baron Paget of Beaudesert, and a Baronet; Lord-Lieutenant and



BEAUDESERT, NEAR LICHFIELD, THE SEAT OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

Custos-Rotulorum of the counties of Anglesey and Stafford; Constable of the Castle, and Mayor of the Borough of Carnarvon; Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales and of the county of Carmarthen; Captain of Cowes Castle; a Field-Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, and of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., K.M.T., K.S.G.; was born on the 17th May, 1768.



After being educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, Henry William Paget raised among the tenantry of his father a corps, since known on the roll of military renown as the 80th Regiment of the Line, "the Staffordshire Volunteers." Lieut.-Colonel of this force, Paget with it commenced his military career, by joining, in 1794, the Duke of York, then commanding in Flanders. At Turcoing, Paget first gave a sample of that all-daring valour which was the peculiar and brilliant distinction of his after course. Though victorious in the onset, and, if rightly supported, likely to continue so, the Duke of York was foiled in his progress from want of fresh supplies; for, the Government at home had not yet acquired the energy needed in such a war. The memorable retreat of his Royal Highness was most effectually assisted by Paget, then in his 25th year, and by the valiant 80th, whom he led.

After his return from Holland, Lord Paget remained some years at home, disciplining and perfecting the cavalry under his command. Towards the close of 1808, having in the meantime been gazetted a Major and Lieutenant-General, Paget was ordered into Spain with two brigades of cavalry, consisting of the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Regiments of Hussars, to strengthen the corps of the army under Sir David Baird, who was marching through Galicia for the purpose of effecting a junction with the main body advancing upon Salamanca under Sir John Moore. When the celebrated retreat to Corunna commenced, Lord Paget was stationed with his division of cavalry a few miles from Sahagum. At the latter place a body of the enemy's horse, amounting to seven hundred, had been posted, which his Lordship proposed, by a rapid movement, to cut off from the main body of the French forces. Accordingly, at two on the morning of the 21st Dec., 1808, Major-General Slade was despatched by a different route than that which his Lordship proposed pursuing, with the 10th Dragoons, while Lord Paget, with the 15th, moved rapidly in a contrary direction, reached Sahagum from the other side, and surprised the enemy. He out-maneuvred and charged them while getting into line. The rapidity and force with which his cavalry rushed on could not be withstood by the French—their line was broken, slaughter and total dispersion soon followed. Two Lieutenant-Colonels and upwards of two hundred other prisoners proved the fruits of this bold and well-planned expedition. In the remainder of the retreat his cavalry brigade brought up the rear, when his Lordship's chivalrous ardour frequently exposed him to imminent danger. Skirmishes, of course, were of more than daily occurrence; but, by the masterly disposition of Lord Paget, and the consummate discipline and alacrity he had created, the British troops were enabled to continue their retreat with trifling loss. At Majorca, a well-directed attack was executed on a considerable force of the enemy by a detachment of the 10th Hussars, in which the British were successful, and upwards of one hundred of the French, men and officers, were made prisoners. At the battle of Corunna, while some soldiers were conveying their wounded and dying commander from the field, Lord Paget hastened with the reserve to support the right wing of the army. Perceiving Colonel Beckwith, at the head of the Rifle corps, retiring before a superior force, his lordship attacked it with surprising courage, repulsed it, and then pressing on dispersed everything before him, until the enemy, perceiving their left wing in danger, drew it entirely back. This bold movement decided the fate of the day: it deterred the French from further advance, until the body of the commander was safely interred, and the entire army embarked in the vessels waiting in the harbour. Thus Lord Paget gradually acquired for the English cavalry that high character which they so well maintained in subsequent campaigns. The able daring through which the retreat upon Corunna was protected by the Hussar division had the warm approbation of Moore: it will ever continue a theme for military admiration and example. Lord Paget likewise commanded a division of the army under Lord Chatham, at Walcheren.

Another return to England, and another lapse of time, occur; and then Lord Paget, after (in 1812) succeeding his father as Earl of Uxbridge, is to consummate his warlike reputation on the field of Waterloo. The March of 1815 brought Napoleon back to France from Elba, and recalled the scattered armies of the Allies. The command of the large cavalry forces attached to the Anglo-Belgian force was given to the Earl of Uxbridge. His bearing and exploits on that field have been the theme of orator and historian, and are too familiar in all their incidents to require repetition. Conspicuous as ever for bravery, the Earl contributed largely to the success of the operations that won the day. Almost the last cannon-shot fired by the foe struck his Lordship in the right knee, inflicting a wound which rendered immediate amputation necessary: the leg of the hero lies buried beneath a green mound in a garden opposite the inn at Waterloo.

The Earl of Uxbridge was, on the 23rd of June, 1815, created Marquis of Anglesey.

In politics Lord Anglesey was, in some matters, Liberal; in others the reverse. He took rather a conspicuous part in public affairs. Under Canning's brief Administration he succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Master-General of the Ordnance, with a seat in the Cabinet. On the 1st March, 1828, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and with great popularity held the office for one year. He was succeeded by the late Duke of Northumberland; but was himself again appointed in December 1830. Declining health made him finally resign the Vice-Royalty in 1834. From that period he retired into private life; but there, again, he was not inactive, for he was wont to share with lively interest in all the social occupations and amusements that became the English gentleman, such as he was in manner and bearing. Like the great Duke, his illustrious chief, the Marquis (as well observed by a contemporary), was to be constantly met in places of public resort; and, like the Duke, he was always recognised with pleasure, and looked on with affectionate regard. In those who win battles for them, the English people have a kind of grateful pride that never dies.

Lord Anglesey married, first, the 25th July, 1795, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey. This marriage having been dissolved by the law of Scotland (her Ladyship subsequently marrying George, sixth Duke of Argyll, and dying in 1835), his Lordship wedded, secondly, in 1810, Charlotte, second daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan—her union with Sir Henry Wellesley, late Lord Cowley, having been previously dissolved by act of Parliament. Her Ladyship died the 5th July, 1853.

By his first marriage, the Marquis of Anglesey had issue two surviving sons—Henry Earl of Uxbridge (now second Marquis), and Lord William Paget; and five daughters—Caroline, Duchess of Richmond; Jane, Marchioness of Conyngham; Georgiana, Lady Crofton; Augusta, Lady Templemore; and Agnes (who died in 1845), the wife of the Hon. G. Stevens Byng.

The Marquis, by his second marriage, had three sons—Lords Clarence, Alfred, and George Paget; and three daughters—of whom the eldest, Emily, is the wife of Viscount Sydney, and the second, Mary, of the Earl of Sandwich.

Lord Anglesey died at Uxbridge House, on the 29th ult. The noble Marquis is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, Henry, who was, in 1832, summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Paget.

The accompanying Portrait is from a picture painted by the Hon. Mr. Graves, for the Earl of Sandwich: the likeness is admirable.

BEAUDESERT (a View of which is engraved on the preceding page) is situated two miles south-west of the Armitage station of the Rugby and Stafford Railway. The mansion is placed upon an eminence, embosomed in trees: it was partly rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Lord Paget; the exterior is magnificent, and the restorations have been judiciously conducted. The plan is that of a half H, and includes a picturesque entrance-porch; a grand hall, with a lofty roof, and a fine window of armorial glass; a magnificent gallery, and a suite of state-rooms. The estate belonged, originally, to the Bishops of Lichfield, and was granted to Sir William, afterwards Lord, Paget, by King Edward VI. Of this nobleman, Fuller observes a foreign potentate said: "he is not fit to represent Kings, but to be a King himself."

The funeral of the late Marquis will take place this day (Saturday), in Lichfield Cathedral. We shall illustrate the impressive scene in our Journal of next week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KNIGHT OF GLIN.

THE death of this respected gentleman, of cholera, occurred last week.

The singular title the deceased bore originated thus:—John Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his Royal seignior as a Count Palatine, created three of his sons Knights, and their descendants have been so styled in Acts of Parliament, patents under the Great Seal, and all legal proceedings up to the present time. From Gilbert, the eldest of the three sons, descended the White Knight; from John, the second, the Knight of Glin; and from Thomas, the third, the Knight of Kerry.

John Francis Fitzgerald, the late Knight of Glin, was born 28th June, 1791, the only son of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, by Margaretta Maria, his wife, daughter of John Francis Gwynn, Esq., of Ford Abbey, Devon. He married, 28th July, 1812, Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eyre, of Westerham, in Kent, by whom he leaves a son, John Francis Eyre Fitzgerald, and other issue.

The Knight of Glin was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, and served as its High Sheriff in 1830.

ALDERMAN HOOPER.

JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, Esq., an Alderman of the city of London,

was the third son of the late Richard Hooper, Esq., of Queenhithe, and of Limsfield, Surrey, and was born in the year 1790. On the death of Alderman Venables, in 1840, he was unanimously chosen to succeed him in the ward of Queenhithe. He served the office of Sheriff in 1842; and, in 1847, was elected Lord Mayor. The year in which he filled the civic chair was one of no ordinary difficulty and responsibility: during it occurred the memorable 10th of April, 1843, when the safety, not only of the metropolis, but of the country at large, seemed in jeopardy. The Lord Mayor (Hooper) displayed on that occasion much sense and decision; and to his judicious arrangements may be greatly attributed the preservation of the peace. Later in the same year, Lord Mayor Hooper received the French National Guard at the Mansion-house.

The Alderman died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 17th ult., aged sixty-three.

LORD COCKBURN.

HENRY THOMAS COCKBURN, a distinguished Scottish advocate and judge, was born in 1778. He was the son of Archibald Cockburn, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, by his wife, a daughter of Capt. David Rennie, of Melville Castle, and sister of the first wife of Pitt's colleague, Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville. Henry Cockburn was called to the Scotch bar in 1800, and soon acquired reputation and practice. His eloquence was remarkable. "Of all the great pleaders at the Scottish bar," wrote at one time Mr. Lockhart, "Mr. Cockburn is the only advocate who is capable of touching, with a bold and assured hand, the chords of feeling—who can, by one plain word, and one plain look, convey the whole soul of tenderness, or appeal with the authority of a true prophet to yet higher emotions which slumber in many bosoms, but are dead, I think, in none. As every truly pathetic speaker must be, Mr. Cockburn is a homely speaker; but he carries his homeliness to a length which I do not remember ever to have heard any other truly great speaker venture upon. Mr. Cockburn's effect on a Scottish jury is such, that no one would wish to see him alter anything in his mode of addressing them. He is the best teller of a plain story I ever heard. He puts himself completely upon a level with those to whom he speaks; he enters into all the feelings with which ordinary persons are likely to listen to the first statement from a partial mouth, and endeavours, with all his might, to destroy the impression of distrustfulness which he well knows he has to encounter. He utters no word which he is not perfectly certain his hearers understand, and he points out no inference before he has prepared the way for it, by making his hearers understand perfectly how he himself has been brought to adopt it." This was written in 1818; for a long period after that, Cockburn continued to melt and move the Scotch courts with masterpieces of oratory.

The year 1830 saw an end of the exile of the Whig party from power. The offices of Lord Advocate and of Solicitor-General for Scotland fell, by common assent, to Jeffrey and to Cockburn—names long linked together in men's mouths as rival leaders at the bar; now to be associated as colleagues, first in political office, and afterwards on the judicial bench to which both were elevated in the same year—1834. They were destined hereafter to be known in a still dearer relation, by that unbroken friendship of fifty years, to which we owe one of the most interesting of recent biographies—Cockburn's "Life of Jeffrey." In 1834, Henry Cockburn became one of the permanent Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session, and assumed the courtesy title of Lord Cockburn. In 1837, he received the additional appointment of Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. Except the too brief biography of Lord Jeffrey, which he published in his seventy-fourth year, Lord Cockburn printed only a few fugitive pieces—articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, and the like. His love of art and devotion to the Scottish capital drew from him, some four or five years ago, a characteristic pamphlet on "The Best Way of Spoiling the Beauty of Edinburgh."

Lord Cockburn died at Bonaly, near Edinburgh, on the 26th ult., after a short illness.

THOMAS PLUMER HALSEY, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman was the eldest son of Mrs. Sarah Halsey, of Gaddeuden-park, by her first marriage with Joseph Thompson Whately, Esq., third son of the Rev. Dr. Whately, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, and nephew of William Plumer, Esq., many years M.P. for Herts. Mr. Joseph Thompson Whately assumed the name of Halsey by Act of Parliament, in 1804. His son, Thomas Plumer Halsey, the subject of this notice, was born the 26th Jan., 1815, and married, in Jan., 1839, Frederica, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, representative of Johnston of Hilton, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, born in 1839, now a student at Eton. Mr. Thomas Plumer Halsey was first returned to Parliament for Hertfordshire in 1846, on Tory principles. In 1847 he came in without opposition; and on the occasion of the last contest, in 1852, he was at the head of the poll. The family of Halsey is one of the oldest in the realm; their property is very extensive, and is almost entirely situate in the county of Herts. The maternal grandfather of the deceased represented Hertfordshire during the years 1768, 1774, and 1781. Mr. Thomas Plumer Halsey, his wife, and youngest son, together with two servants, were drowned in the Mediterranean, on the night of the 24th ult.—the *Ercolano*, the vessel in which they were, having foundered immediately after its collision with another vessel, the *Scilla*.

ERRATA.—In the memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Acton, at page 383, the Rev. Acton Warburton should be the Rev. Thomas Acton Warburton. In our memoir of James Holford, Esq., we were in error in stating that he was of the same family as the late Lieut.-Col. Gwynne Holford. No relationship, we are informed, existed between them.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE principal subjects of conversation during the week have been the Royal Academy Dinner on Saturday last, and the Literary Fund Dinner on Wednesday last. At the Academy dinner Sir Charles Eastlake presided, and at the Fund dinner Lord Mahon was in the chair. Sir Charles spoke to the point: he was neat in all that he said; and Academicians, accustomed to lament that eloquence, departed from the Academy with Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir Martin Archer Shee, have been loud in their praises of their new President. Sir Charles exhibited considerable tact in bringing Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli to reply to the same toast, and both spoke well—the landscape-painters of the Academy preferring the novelist, the portrait-painters giving their suffrage in favour of the Lord. But the best speech of the evening was the Lord Chancellor's; and so apposite was an allusion which he made, that the portrait of Lord John Russell is now known among the students (those who are wags) as the portrait of Prince Lee Boo. It may be proper to explain the allusion. When Lee Boo was asked if he knew the object of the portrait for which he was sitting, "Oh, yes," was his reply, "me understand it vell. This Lee Boo die; that Lee Boo live." And Mr. Grant's portrait of Lord John will live.

At the Literary Fund dinner Lord Mahon spoke feelingly and appropriately. But he was not well supported. How was this? There were very few literary men of any rank present. And yet his Lordship is deservedly popular with his fellow authors—liked for his history—esteemed for his manly and courteous bearing. To what, then, are we to attribute so poor an attendance? We fear to the unpopular administration of the Fund. And yet the secretary is liked. But it is not the fault of the secretary that the Fund is so unpopular among authors who do not require its assistance, and who are able and would be willing to support it were it differently conducted. The truth is, the Literary Fund stands in need of an entirely new committee of management. Like the Highlander's gun, it wants a new lock, a new stock, and a new barrel. Money it does not want; and the distribution of its funds, in secrecy, is the true delicacy of real charity.

The Royal Academy, we have always been assured by its members, is a private body; but its privacy on its great day is fast disappearing, if reporters are admitted, and the speeches are to be read at full-length in the papers of the next day. We shall be glad to see the privacy entirely disappear. The dinner in olden times was a kind of bribe to patrons—and the Academician, whose picture remained unsold after the dinner, was thought to have done his day's work badly. Now this button-holding of patrons at the private view, and at the dinner, is all but an extinct custom. Noblemen are no longer talked into becoming purchasers of pictures they do not understand; and ladies are not persecuted from room to room to sit for a full-length, or at least a kit-kat. For what is said, the utmost publicity is now courted. Thanks to Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Roberts, and others, for this wholesome change.

Prince Albert was not present at the Academy dinner; but he was not, perhaps, expected this year. Last year he was. Who does not remember the excellent speech made by the Prince on the last anniversary but one? Another such speech was expected last year; and another such speech would have been heard, had his Royal Highness attended the dinner. The Academicians expected too much. His Royal Highness's attendance was given partly as a compliment to the new President.

Christie's rooms this week have been crowded with collectors, critics, connoisseurs, and artists. The pictures of the late Mr. Wadmore have been on view; and the three Turners, to which we directed attention at the time of Mr. Wadmore's death, have had their full share of admiration. High prices have been talked about—£1500 for each; nor should we be surprised if at least one of them went for a few hundreds more. The choicest of the three, to our liking, is an early picture, "The Guardship at the Nore"—one of Turner's best-known works, and full of his finest qualities. It is smaller in size and infinitely less showy than the two pictures of a later date which hang beside it: these are "Cologne" and "The Harbour of Dieppe"—the latter being, as was generally admitted, the better picture. Fine efforts in landscape painting are these two marvellous pictures. If anything, they are too yellow. They were painted, no doubt, in Turner's "Jessica" mood, when his palette was prepared for that wonderful piece of gamboge so familiar to all who are acquainted with princely Petworth. But the three Turners were not the only attractions at Christie's. A little Wilkie, "A Trumpeter of the Life Guards pulling up his Horse to receive a Glass of Spirits from a Girl" (a study for the Chelsea Pensioners), detained the eye by its vigorous treatment and fine colour. A portrait of Mrs. Garrick (by Hogarth), painted in his "Peg Woffington" vein, and some sunny landscapes by John Burnet, engraver, painter, author, found many admirers. We shall chronicle some of the prices in our column of next week.

In the Obituary of this week we observe the name of William Pickering, publisher—he that has given us so many beautiful editions of our best authors; who was always reprinting Walton's "Angler," and "Lives," and George Herbert's "Remains," in the best type and on the very best paper. He was far from an ordinary publisher: he had little or nothing of what Johnson used to call "the mercantile ruggedness of that race." He was full of information about the best books and the best authors; and, in his willingness to communicate what he knew, he reminded us of poor Thomas Rodd. Much curious information died with William Pickering. He should have died rich, but his death was hastened by an unexpected bankruptcy. The world is not often kind to its best benefactors. The reading world owes a debt of gratitude to William Pickering.

Mr. Weld has very properly called our attention to a slip of the pen in our last week's paper:—

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Permit me to rectify an error in the last number of your Journal, with reference to the Royal Society. It is there stated, "People are talking about the elections on Thursday last, into the Royal Society." No elections took place on that day. The Council, in accordance with the statutes, selected a certain number of candidates to be recommended to the Society for election in June next; on the 1st day of which month the Fellows at large will, in virtue of their charter, elect whatever candidates they think proper.—I am, &c., C. R. WELD.—Somerset House, May 2.

If we had written selection instead of election, we should have accurately recorded the gossip of the day.

The amended bill for transferring the duties of the Prerogative Will-office from the Archbishopric of Canterbury, contains some capital provisions. The wills registered in England and Wales are to be swept up to London, to one central office, and the calendars of the wills are to be printed. These changes will lead to other changes, and to an inundation of knowledge about men and property, and manners and customs, that will surprise the most intelligent and industrious of antiquaries. The present Prerogative-office is to be called the "Testamentary-office," until another office shall be appointed by her Majesty in Council. The three Registrars are to have £1500 a year each, and the two Record Keepers £600 a year each. Any year's excess of income over expenditure is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund—in other words, the public purse; and, should a deficiency in any year occur, it is to be made good from the same source. All this should have been done at least thirty years ago.

WILLS.—The will of Sir John Conroy, Bart., of Arborfield-hall, Berks, who died in March last, has been proved in Doctors' Commons. He has devised his real estates to his eldest son; and his personalty, estimated at £10,000, he leaves to his widow.—John Courage, the eminent brewer, of Shad Thames, and Horseleydown, and of Dulwich, died intestate; but possessed of personalty estimated at £160,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FEROUS, OLLAFOD, and others.—The solution of Enigma No. 865 is as follows:—

WHITE. 1. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) K takes Kt on Q 4th (If Black takes the other Kt, White checks at Kt 5th, &c.)
2. Kt to Q B 7th—And Mate next move.
J. L. of T. C. D.—Quite correct. In future send your solutions earlier.
J. E. R. of Stuttgart.—It is given in the May number of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*.
J. W. S. of H. OMEGA, SEPTIMUS, "S. P. H."—Under consideration. Contributors should always send their names and addresses.
SIGNOR C. GENOA.—Your second "wcome packet" has safely arrived, and we return your best thanks for the attention shown.
SIGNOR D., of Roma.—Be good enough to observe our notice to Foreign Correspondents in the last number.
MR. VON H., M. DE R., Brussels.—Many thanks—an acknowledgment was forwarded by post.
SIGNOR CALVI will greatly oblige us by sending a precise address. The name of a foreign city is not sufficiently explicit.
ALBERT, Surbiton.—Join the Richmond Chess club, and you can then have the practice you require. The Secretary is Mr. Harris, Chemist, of Richmond.
T. Y., Camberwell.—It is much below our standard, and requires too many moves.
J. G.—1. In Problem No. 532 White is to mate in three moves. 2. Your solution of No. 530 will never do.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 531, by Dorevon, Toga, M. P., Omega, Medicus, Philo-Chess, Clericus, T. J., Hanworth, Ernest, S. P. Q. R., Historion, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 532, by True Blue, M. L., Major H., Omicron, F. R. of B., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dorevon, J. N., F. R. of B., Gregory, True Blue, O. P. Q., Alpha, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 531.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Q P (dis ch)	K takes Kt (best)	3. R to Q 4th (ch)	R takes R
2. Kt to Q B 6th	R to K 5th (best)	4. Kt takes Kt—Mate	

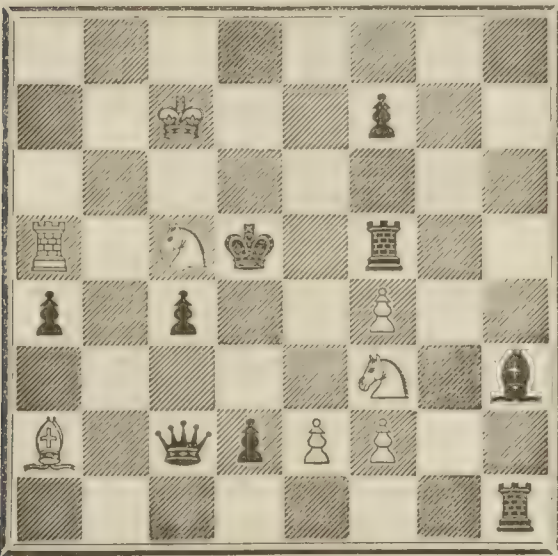
PROBLEM No. 532.

The conditions of this stratagem, which were omitted last week, are—"White to play, and mate in three moves." We reserve the solution till our next Number.

PROBLEM No. 533.

This fine position is by Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOUTHAMPTON CHESS-CLUB.—The second annual soirée of this Club was held on Friday, the 21st ult., and was fully attended. During the evening, Herr Horwitz amused and astonished the ladies and gentlemen present, by playing three games at one time—two of them without seeing the Chess-boards, and the third against the President of the Club.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match 100; h. ft.—Nathan, 1. Assault g., 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Testy, 1. Lady Flora, 2.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Ladybird, 1. Miss Charlotte, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Scythian, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Ariosto, 1. Captain Flash, 2.
TUESDAY.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Cobnut walked over.
Match, 200 sovs.; h. ft.—Umbriel, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.
Coffee room Stakes.—Spinaway, 1. Fact, 2.
Two Thousand Guinea Stakes.—Hermit, 1. Middlesex, 2. Value of the stakes, £2700.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Guy Mannerling, 1. Sabra, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Leybourne, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.
The Queen's Plate.—Khadijah, 1. Perfidious, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Ariosto, 1. Sackbut, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Pelham, 1. Margaretta, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Bobby, 1. Chorus, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Durindana, 1. Rally, 2.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Epaminondas, 1. Spinaway, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Poodle, 1. Nervous, 2.
Match 100, h. ft.—Economy 1. Herbert, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—The Trapper walked over.

THURSDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Lamartine, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Champagne, 1. Scythian, 2.
Thousand Guinea Stakes.—Virago, 1. Meteor, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Switch, 1. Handsome Buck, 2.
Handicap.—Epheus, 1.—Testy, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CHESTER CUP.—18 to 1 agst Baalbec; 20 to 1 agst Domino; 50 to 1 agst Epaminondas and Cobnut (s).
DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Neville; 25 to 1 agst Hermit; 35 to 1 agst Trapper.
OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Modora; 12 to 1 agst Honeyuckle (s).

AQUATIC FEAT.—One day last week five young men, all under twenty years of age, left Vauxhall-bridge in a four-oared outrigger cutter, and reached Magna Charta Island in time to breakfast with their friends at Wraysbury, at ten o'clock. They returned to their homes, in Lambeth, at nine o'clock in the evening. The distance of the two journeys is about eighty miles; they had seven locks to pass; and they not only spent several hours at Wraysbury, but also an hour at Hampton, and another hour at Mortlake.—*Windsor and Eton Express*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—We understand that, in consequence of the great difficulty in procuring iron for the construction of the water-works at the Crystal Palace, they cannot be completed this year.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The sixty-fifth anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Viscount Mahon presided; and, in proposing "The Literary Fund," took occasion to speak with congratulation as to the many political men who had cultivated a taste for literature. If he wished to produce an example of how the love of literature could be combined with eminence in politics, he knew not that he could find a more appropriate instance than that which was supplied by their own President, the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was, if he mistook not, not less than forty-eight years since Lord Lansdowne first sat in a Cabinet; and he sat in a Cabinet now. He believed that such a long period of service as a statesman was wholly without a precedent in the annals of this country; and in the midst of political contention Lord Lansdowne had never ceased from pursuing literary accomplishments, and from showing, as they could bear testimony, the most courteous and anxious attention to every person and to every subject connected with the literary profession. The Treasurer announced that grants to the amount of £1400 had been distributed during the last year among forty-seven persons—of whom thirty-one were gentlemen and sixteen were ladies; and read a long list of donations, including that of 100 guineas from her Majesty (seventeenth year).

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, April 6th, 1854.

ALTHOUGH the Turkish peasantry is flying into Schumla to escape the enemy, there is reason to believe that the Russian force in the Dobrudja has not been considerably increased since I last wrote; nor has it advanced further forward than the town of Babadagh. The Russians, it would seem, only intended the passage of the Danube at the point they chose as a blind to conceal more important operations. Their plan, it is supposed, was to lead the Turks to believe that the great body of their army had been concentrated at Brailow, and that it would by degrees pass on to this side of the Danube. Omer Pacha, under this impression, would, as they supposed, advance from Schumla to meet them, and fight a battle in the neighbourhood of Karasu. Whether that battle were won or lost is not here the question. Omer Pacha would have been called away to a distance from Schumla, and the main body of the Russians, which is concentrated near Bucharest, and not at Brailow, would have crossed between Tautacan and Rustchuk, taken the Turks in flank, destroyed them, and then marched on in triumph to Adrianople. If such was the calculation of the Russians, they have been mistaken. Omer Pacha has not advanced a single man to meet the corps of Liders on the Dobrudja, and is still determined to remain on the defensive, watch the Upper Danube, and wait for the coming of European reinforcements. Orders in the meanwhile have been sent to Achmet Pacha, to forward to Schumla all the available cavalry which he can spare; and, for the present, the remaining force in that place is not to be withdrawn. The impressions already more than once conveyed to you that this corps was only amused by a small force of Russians, is confirmed by news just received from Widdin. The Turks advanced a few days ago from Kalafat to Poyana, and found it occupied by four squadrons of cavalry only. These, instead of being surprised by daybreak, as was intended, were not attacked till after daylight, and therefore retired behind Poyana, from whence the Turks also withdrew, without much bloodshed. The report so firmly believed by Achmet Pacha, that Poyana was entrenched and strongly fortified, is thus entirely disproved.

Officers who have arrived within the last few hours, fresh from the scene of the Russian advance, inform me that the utmost terror has been created by it throughout the whole Dobrudja. The Turkish inhabitants of the villages on this side of Karasu are flying in all directions carrying off their moveables, and destroying all that they cannot carry. From the neighbourhood of Babadagh to within thirty miles of Schumla the panic is the same. A captain of Cossacks who started from hence some time since to gather in 800 Dobrudja recruits, had proceeded as far as Mangalia with a provision of clothing, accoutrements, and arms for the men, when he heard of the Russian advance. He described the terror of the people as extreme. So great was it, that as he appeared they fled from him and his small troop, without noticing that he was one of their own army. Unaccustomed to the Cossack uniform, except as being worn by the enemy, the peasants considered him as one of their invaders, and did not, in their terror, even think of doing him any harm. The villages on this side of Karasu, as well as those between that place and Babadagh, have been entirely abandoned; there are many, in which not a soul is visible. The roads are described as filled with people hastening away with corn, oats, and furniture, and driving before them herds of cattle. In many instances beasts were slaughtered in the streets, that they might not fall into the hands of the Russians. To add to the general confusion, the conduct of the Turkish Irregular troops, in their retreat, has been marked by the greatest excesses. Being certain of impunity, the Arnauts plundered without scruples the places through which they passed, and committed acts of violence on the Christian inhabitants.

The Cossack recruits who were to have joined the Turks here have, it appears, been seized by the Russians and sent to Brailow. Scarcely 50 out of the 800 engaged have made their way to Schumla, which they reached yesterday, after seeing their houses and villages robbed and burnt by the enemy. These Cossacks are descended from a race which, in the time of Catherine, was driven from the Don by the Russians. They settled at first in the Crimea, from whence they subsequently found a refuge in Bessarabia. There again, however, Russia found them, and forced them to retire, and they took refuge in the Dobrudja. There they settled down in considerable numbers, and gave themselves up to the sole occupation of fishing—the vast lakes which cover the surface of the country being peculiarly favourable for that pursuit. Their number, however, is by no means large. There are 500 of them here, under the command of Sadyk Pacha. One squadron has been sent to Kalafat, and a few recruits have since been added to the number. They are divided into regular and irregular, and are armed with lances and firelocks. They are remarkable as the first Christian corps that has ever been raised in Turkey, and their flag is red, with a silver cross on one side and a crescent on the other. To-day the whole force march out of Schumla, to a camp prepared for them outside the town.

The flying inhabitants of the villages of the Dobrudja are coming into Schumla in large numbers. The road which leads to Varna is covered with arabas, on which are household goods, beehives, and old women. They are drawn by buffaloes, and are accompanied on foot by the young and active of the families. Many of these people had a number of horses with them when they left their abodes, but they have brought none of them as far as Schumla, the Turkish Irregulars having driven them off and appropriated them. These poor people are now encamped on all the public squares of the town, and even outside the lines they may be seen in troops surrounded by their waggons.

I learn that a Russian, with a parliamentary flag, crossed over to Silistria, coming from Kalarasch, and summoned the garrison to surrender. He also demanded speech of Ismail Muchir Pacha, with whom, and none other, he had orders to speak. This last is supposed to be an attempt to ascertain whether Omer Pacha, who is generally in company with Ismail Pacha, is really in Silistria. The Russian was ordered off without being vouchsafed a reply.

It is with considerable pleasure that I inform you also of a fact which has reached me. Omer Pacha has officially declared that whoever was to be Commander-in-Chief of the combined armies destined to act on the Danube, he, for one, was ready to obey in every particular, the orders he should receive. This was not a moment, he added, when jealousies were to be shown. He, as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies will, therefore, give the first example of his anxiety to forward, by the necessary denial of self, the future welfare of his adopted country.

As counterbalancing this agreeable and important intelligence, I am sorry to say that the Pacha and other officers whom Omer Pacha dismissed the service a few days since during his hasty journey through the cities of the Danube, have been pardoned on their arrival here. More than ever at this moment are severe examples required to bring the Turkish armies to a fit state of discipline and order.

April 10.

On the 8th instant the whole of the infantry which occupied the towns of Matchin, Isaktchi, and Toultoha, marched into Schumla, with all their guns. Of field pieces—12 and 6-pounders—there were forty-one, and three pieces of heavy artillery. The greater part of the troops were Egyptians, who marched past in order, and carried arms with great precision. They were preceded by Sappers, with blood-red aprons, drummers, and trumpeters with French horns. The whole force was commanded by Mustapha Pacha. Several Redif battalions followed, and the usual number of arabas with clothes and provisions, closed the march. The

cavalry consisting chiefly of Bashl-bozouks, remained behind, and has been with some difficulty brought together at Bazardjik. An advanced guard of Bashl-bozouks is still at Karasu, where the Russians have not, as yet appeared. It is said that Hirsowa has been occupied by the latter; but they have certainly not entered Kustendji, where, at the last dates, were three steamers of the united squadrons. It is evident that the Russians have determined at present to wait, having failed to attract the Turks towards them; nor have they made any movement higher up the Danube, where all remains quiet as ever. A courier from Rutchuk arrived yesterday here, having come in eight hours. All there was quiet, and the same pastime of Minié rifle-shooting was being carried on as usual.

I have hitherto not given you an account of some incidents in the passage of the Russians, which may be known already, but were new to me. When they passed at Pottashi, near Toultoha, they were opposed by two battalions of Turks, in a battery, which effectually prevented the passage for some hours. The Russians had landed three pieces from their gun-boats. With these they feebly returned the Turkish fire; but they were at last forced to abandon them. For three hours these guns remained without masters—the Turks being unable to sally out and take them, the Russians being prevented by the fire of the Turks. Ultimately ammunition failed the latter, who retired with little loss.

Several fresh arrivals of English officers may be noticed. Captain Nolan, of the 15th Hussars, Messrs. Shirley and Grange, and other gentlemen connected with the military profession, are here. The day before yesterday there was a review of artillery before these officers, under the orders of Ismail Mushir Pacha.

April 14.

An Imperial firman, conferring upon Ismail Pacha the title of Mushir was brought from Constantinople here by an Imperial Chamberlain, two days ago. The Pacha, with his suite, went out to meet the dignity of the Porte with all his suite, and found him not far distant from the town, where the usual ceremonies were performed. The Pacha, having alighted, received from the Chamberlain the firman of his dignity, which he embraced, and then returned. The two great men then resumed their march, and were escorted by battalions of infantry and squadrons of cavalry to the *kouak* of Hassan Mushir Pacha, where the firman was read. An Imperial salute was fired, the troops shouted "Long live the Sultan," and there the ceremony ended. All the Pachas, including Omer Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief, were present on the occasion, and congratulated Ismail Pacha on his elevation to his high military dignity. It must be admitted that none could have been more meritoriously conferred by the Sultan; for Ismail Pacha has signalled himself by repeated acts of bravery, which have raised him gradually from the rank of a private in the Turkish army to that which he now holds—Ismail Pacha is, by birth, a Circassian.

With the exception of small reviews, and experiments in the explosion of mines, little novelty has marked the last few days; and the General-in-Chief succeeds in whiling away time by visits to the works by which the surrounding hills are covered. I know not whether the manner in which these visits are made is the usual one in time of war, but it will cause no small astonishment to our officers when they witness it. When the Pachas ride out in the morning, they are accompanied each by an aides-de-camp, two orderlies, chiboukji carrying pipes, servants carrying water—in all, four or six persons, who press forward to attend their masters, unmindful of any thing except their service: Pachas, servants, orderlies, aides-de-camp, all form a ruck, in which foreign officers find themselves inextricably confounded. I witnessed, on one occasion, with some amusement, the efforts of the French Representative here to extricate himself from the crowd of servants. His Excellency Omer Pacha had invited all the general officers to accompany him to see the explosion of a mine; and a motley crowd of people pressing together, and elbowing each other, followed the General-in-Chief. The pace was slow, and the spot where the experiment was made was somewhat distant: three hours were thus spent in doing what, with an English or French General, would have taken half-an-hour. His Excellency then returned, and visited the various forts round the town. He stopped at the first large outwork, where he alighted, and the chiboukjis produced pipes. An hour was consumed in smoking the calumet—then again to horse, when a second fort was visited. At the third a stop was again made, and more pipes were smoked. At the fifth a still longer stay was rendered necessary by the calls of hunger. A sumptuous breakfast was laid out by the numerous attendants, and the day was far spent before the party of Pachas returned. As an instance of the habits of the Turks, these facts are curious. It is not my intention in describing them to throw any ridicule on the proceedings; but would it not be better, in time of war, to abandon all this apparatus which only suit a time of peace? Would it not be cheaper, more dignified? Nay, will it not be necessary when European armies set the example of simpler manners, for Pachas to reduce their overgrown establishments—especially when they ride out? I have no doubt that these crowds of attendants must be a serious burden on the finances of the Generals.

These, however, are mild reforms compared to those which have become imperatively necessary for checking the plundering and other criminal propensities of the Irregulars belonging to the army. On more than one occasion I have described to you the various disadvantages of these corps; their truculence in dealing with harmless and unarmed peasants; their utter worthlessness in the field, and the excesses to which they gave themselves up in the last retreat from the Dobrudja. A few days ago an incident occurred in which the life of an English officer was involved. Lieutenant Nasmyth, of the Bombay Artillery, having purchased a cart-load of straw, was proceeding to unload it in front of his house, when a party of five Arnauts passed by. One of these, when he saw the straw, proceeded to help himself to a quantity of it, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the groom, who endeavoured to take it back from him. From words to blows was the matter of a moment; and Lieutenant Nasmyth, who heard the noise, issued from the house, accompanied by his servant, in time to see the Arnaut inflict on the groom two severe blows on the chest with the butt-end of his tomahawk. Rushing to the assistance of his man, Mr. Nasmyth pushed aside the Arnaut, and saw the remainder of the party deliberately raise their long firelocks, which they cocked with the intention of firing at him. Upon this he retreated within doors, for the purpose of getting his revolver, whilst his servant ran to a neighbouring guard-house. The Arnauts took this opportunity to effect their retreat also; but they were met at no great distance by a party of three of the guard fetched by the servant. The latter pointed out the chief culprits, who took refuge in the centre of their party, which by this time had increased to about forty men. The guards finding themselves overmatched, sent for a reinforcement, which having arrived, the culprits were again pointed out by the servant and Lieut. Nasmyth, who had by this time come up. The soldiers of the guard, about eight in number, appeared quite ready to deal summarily with the offenders, and, at once, take them prisoners. The officer, however, blenched, declared that he would be no party to the affair; ordered off his men, and said to the aggrieved Briton that if he proceeded with the matter he would produce a revolution. Fortunately, his Excellency Omer Pacha was not of the same opinion as the officer. Captain Symmons, who represents the British Ambassador here, having laid the matter in due form before him, the officer of the guard and the Arnauts were arrested yesterday, and the latter have been sentenced to 800 blows of the stick, severally. The sentence will shortly be carried into execution, and the opportunity

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.



SADYK PACHA RECEIVING COSSACKS FROM THE DOBRUDJA, AT SCHUMLA.

will be seized to punish in a similar manner two or three hundred Bashi-bozouks, who have been found guilty of leaving their corps in the Dobrudja, and overrunning the country for the purpose of plundering and killing the inhabitants. I notice these acts of firmness on the part of Omer Pacha with the greatest pleasure, as it proves that in the difficult position in which he is placed he has not hesitated to bring these notorious offenders to condign punishment. I trust that no mitigation of the punishments awarded will be permitted, and that the sentences will be fully carried out. After this infliction the criminals will, it is said, be set to work in cleansing and keeping in order the streets of the town. In the interest of all the great folk who now inhabit this place, this is a measure which should have been adopted long since. The only fear is, that the moving of the dung-heaps which "for ages have braved," not the battle and the breeze, but the efforts of a swift-running stream, to carry them off, may produce infections worse than those which are at present exhaling from them. As it is, however, at present, nothing can be imagined more unhealthy than the dust which, for the last few days, has covered the city like a hideous yellow cloud, spreading odours, and forcing down the throats of the inhabitants the pulverised filth with which the streets are covered.

Of the Russians there is nothing new to tell you; and, as far as is known here, the relative positions of the contending forces are still the same as they were a week ago. The British and French fleets are, it seems, in the Black Sea, acting, it is said, against Sebastopol.

April 16.

I am sorry to inform you that the punishment awarded to the Arnaouts



HIS EXCELLENCY ISMAIL MUSHIR PACHA.

who insulted Lieutenant Nasmyth has not been of the sort required by the circumstances, nor according to the manner described in my letter. Two days after the perpetration of the offence, the priest of the Arnaouts waited upon Captain Symmons, accompanied by the chief offender, and begged the pardon of the culprit. He said that the Prince Demetri, who commanded these Arnaouts, had himself inflicted corporal punishment on the offender, whom he had now taken with him to obtain the pardon of the offended. The Arnaout was then led in, and he kissed the feet of Mr. Nasmyth; who, seeing that nothing further was to be obtained in reparation, consented to a pardon: such being the nature of the punishment inflicted on an occasion where life was endangered. I believe myself right in thinking that it is insufficient to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes in future. The Turks in this case are unable to urge the difficulty of punishing a Mussulman for an offence against a Christian; for the corps of Prince Demetri is a Christian corps, composed exclusively of Albanians of the Catholic faith. I do not believe in the corporal punishment inflicted, as stated, by Prince Demetri.

It is announced here (but not confirmed by sufficient authority) that 12,000 French troops have reached Adrianople, and that a small portion of the English army has arrived at Varna. The news is probable as regards the French; but, with respect to the English, the intelligence must be premature. The want of certain knowledge on such a subject will, however, show how uncertain are the communications here, and how difficult it is to obtain accurate information.

A new batch of Bashi-bazouk plunderers reached Schumla yesterday. They were chained; but I know not what to say as to their future punishment.



VICTIMS OF THE WAR,—A BULGARIAN FAMILY LEAVING A VILLAGE.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Our great writers are fast sinking into their graves. This year has already taken two from our now scanty list of surviving poets. The ink is hardly dry that announced the death of the poet of the Isle of Palms; and now we are called upon to chronicle that James Montgomery is no more. The poet who has given us "The Wanderer in Switzerland," and "The World before the Flood," died at Sheffield, on Sunday last, in his eighty-third year. Who is there at all acquainted with English literature that has not heard of James Montgomery, of Sheffield?

Though Sheffield has long laid claim to Montgomery as her son, yet he was not a Sheffield man, but a native of Irvine, in Ayrshire, where he was born, on the 4th of November, 1771. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, at Fulnick, a Moravian seminary near Leeds, went with his wife to the West Indies, where they both died while, we believe, their son, the distinguished poet, was still a boy. His education was strict and good; but when and how he became a poet no one has told us. He is said, when a mere lad, to have ventured to London with a volume of verse; and to have sought in vain for either a printer or a publisher. Disappointed in London, he hastened back to Yorkshire, became an assistant in a shop at Mirfield, near Wakefield; and, in 1792, removed to Sheffield, where he found congenial employment under Mr. Joseph Gales, a bookseller in that town, and proprietor, and some say editor as well, of the *Sheffield Register*, a newspaper somewhat, for those days, democratic in its opinions. So democratic was it, that Gales had to fly from England to escape imprisonment, and the editorship of the paper was left to Montgomery, who changed the name to that of the *Sheffield Iris*. But, in changing the name, Montgomery would appear to have made no change whatever in the principles of the paper. The *Iris* was as Radical as the *Register*. This was soon known, and the insertion in it of a song by a clergyman, entitled "The Fall of the Bastille," led to a conviction, a fine of £20, and an imprisonment of Montgomery for three months in York Castle. On his release he wrote an account of a riot in Sheffield, in which two men were killed; an indictment followed, and he was fined in the sum of £20, and sent for six months to prison. He lived to see a great change in editorial responsibilities, and to receive, now many years ago, expressions of regret from the magistrate at whose instigation he had been prosecuted.

He found, like others before him, that stone walls



THE LATE JAMES MONTGOMERY.

do not a prison make. He had his consolation in a good cause and a love for verse, the results of which were given to the public in the year 1797, in a volume entitled "Prison Amusements." The volume was well received both in and out of Sheffield; and in 1805 he published his poem of "The Ocean," written at Scarborough, and not unworthy of his reputation. This was followed, in 1806, by the "Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1809, by "The West Indies," of which 10,000 copies were sold at a high price; and in 1812, by "The World before the Flood."

He was now a recognised poet—but critics differed about his merits. The *Edinburgh Review* condemned him as a poetaster at the best; but the *Quarterly* took him up as a true poet, and in its review of "The Wanderer in Switzerland," replied smartly and properly to the bitter and unjust criticism of Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh*. Nor was this the only service that the *Quarterly* rendered to Montgomery at this period; by quoting at length his two poems of "Hannah," and "The Grave," it gave publicity to two of the best of Montgomery's performances.

He was now silent as a poet, and allowed seven years to elapse before he again ventured before the world with another volume of verse. His next work appeared in 1819, entitled "Greenland, a Poem." It is in five cantos, gives an account of the Moravian missions to that desert country, and was favourably received. Its reception, however, was not such as to induce him to hurry again into print. He allowed a larger period to elapse, before he courted the public anew—for the "Pelican Island," a poem in nine cantos, founded on a passage in the voyage of Captain Flinders to New Holland, did not appear till 1828. This, with the exception of a few hymns and spiritual songs, were the last offspring of his muse.

The claims of Montgomery as a poet were recognized by Sir Robert Peel, who, during his first Ministry (1834-35), granted him a pension of £150 a year. This was gratifying to him, both as a man and as a poet; and not less pleasingly were his better feelings touched when his poems were collected by the Messrs. Longmans, and published first in monthly volumes, and afterwards in one well-printed and readable volume.

Montgomery will not hold any high position as a poet. But he will live. He is the poet of gentle emotions and fire-side truths. His ear was good, and he had an eye alive to the beauties of nature. His great defect is want of vigour. Yet he gains upon his readers, partly by his subjects, chiefly by his skill. He has great tenderness, but no ecstasy.

In person he was above the middle height, with



CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—CANNON-STREET WEST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

looks always composed, and now and then tinged with melancholy. In Sheffield, where he lived and died, he was beloved by old and young—rich and poor.

The following letter relates to the lectures which Montgomery delivered on Poetry:—

TO MR. THOMAS WALESBY.

The Mount, Sheffield, June 11, 1842.
Dear Sir.—My "Lectures on Poetry and General Literature" have been out of print for some time, nor have I any intention at present to issue a new edition. Another course of "Lectures on the British Poets," which I have been delivering, on special invitations, in London, Manchester, Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, Newcastle, Leeds, and other towns, have been so well received, and comparatively so well rewarded, that I have chosen to keep them in manuscript till I have time and inclination to prepare them for the press, which, if I am spared in life and health a year or two longer, may perhaps be done. But the plain fact is, that I find people everywhere so much more ready to hear me read than to read them for themselves, that I have little temptation to kill the goose while she continues to lay golden eggs for what the dead bird would produce in the Paternoster-row market. The former course, after being successfully delivered at the Royal Institution, and before other audiences, was published, and the edition sold off in a reasonable time, but not so rapidly as to make me eager to issue a second, till I had completed my plan by bringing out both that course and the current one together.

I am your friend and servant,

J. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Thackeray acted on Montgomery's principle—he did not print his admirable lectures till he had done delivering them.

NEW CANNON-STREET.

THIS new thoroughfare, nearly a direct line from St. Paul's Churchyard to the end of King William street, London-bridge, is one of the greatest improvements which have been made of late years in the city of London. From where Budge-row joined to Old Cannon street, the alterations requisite to make the new thoroughfare have been confined to widening Cannon-street itself by pulling down the houses on its southern side, and rebuilding them on a greatly-improved plan as regards size and accommodation, and the fronts of some of the blocks of houses present very creditable specimens of street architecture; and there is sufficient variety in their general details and characteristics to prevent great monotony of appearance; whilst the scale on which most of the new warehouses and shops are built contrasts strongly with the small, low, mean, and crowded-looking dwellings on the northern or olden side of the street. Westward, from the corner of Budge-row (and this is the point given in our illustration, where the offices of the Minerva Life Assurance Company form the corner building) New Cannon-street, strictly speaking, begins. In olden times, masses of houses filled the space from hence to St. Paul's Churchyard, and lanes and streets crossed each other in every direction. The clearance effected in this part is wonderful, and when completed will be very striking. The new warehouses erecting here bid fair to be of imposing character, and very good design; and some on the south side, near St. Paul's, will form a good foreground to the magnificent view of the Cathedral obtained from this spot. Indeed, for almost the whole length of Cannon-street, old and new, the exquisite outline of the exterior of St. Paul's Cathedral is peculiarly striking, and from the slight windings which the street takes, and the inequalities of its level, the different portions of St. Paul's are now shrouded, and now come into view with marvellous grandeur, until, approaching the end of the street, the hugeness of its mass is fully displayed by contrast with the warehouses now building. It has been greatly desiderated lately, that an open space should be left at the western end of this new street, so as to allow of one striking view of St. Paul's, at least, being obtained; and it is greatly to be hoped that the City authorities will, in this matter, yield to the express wishes of numerous influential men of taste, and, though at a sacrifice of yearly rental, show that they appreciate the beauties of their famed cathedral. As before stated, our view shows the new, or Cannon-street West, and the houses on the northern side in close proximity to, but further on than the Minerva Life Office, are fine new buildings; but beyond them the old houses again are seen, and thence on to St. Paul's they are all old. On the southern side are new buildings all the way, many as yet, however, only in commencement. The tower of the church which just appears over the nearest block of houses, is that of St. Mary Aldemary, one of the hybrid Gothic churches of Sir C. Wren, in which the Grecian and Gothic styles strive for mastery.

MUSIC.

The third concert of the NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place on Monday evening at St. Martin's Hall. The performances were conducted partly by Herr Lindpainter and partly by Dr. Wyld; and the chief feature of the concert was the latter gentleman's music to Milton's "Paradise Lost." Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor was charmingly played by the gifted young pianist Wilhelmmina Clause, and most enthusiastically applauded. Beethoven's superb symphony in B flat was well performed under Dr. Wyld's direction. Miss Louisa Pyne sang the famous air, "Gli angeli d'Inferno," in the "Zauberflöte," with marvellous brilliancy; and the concert concluded with Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser." This composer (the uncle of the fair singer of whom we have heard so much) is in vogue in Germany at present—on what grounds we know not; for this specimen of his talents is a mere chaos of confusion—a mass of discordant noises, without form, melody, or meaning.

The production of "Otello," at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, which we mentioned last week, has not been successful. It was performed on Thursday and Saturday, and, in all probability, will not be repeated. This opera, notwithstanding its great musical beauties, can never become popular in the land of Shakespeare, of whose tragedy the Italian piece is really nothing better than a ridiculous burlesque. *Otello* is a mere brute; and "the gentle lady wedded to the Moor" is a bold-faced termer. Hence, though Tamberlik and Mdlle. Cravelli exerted themselves greatly, and sang with much power and beauty, the whole performance was coldly received. On Thursday last Cravelli appeared in the character of *Leonora*, in Beethoven's "Fidelio." Her very fine performance of this part, at Her Majesty's Theatre, must be in the remembrance of many of our musical readers. It is in every way suited to her, and is one of her most brilliant efforts. Tamberlik's *Florestan*, too, is remarkable both for dramatic feeling and vocal power.

AT THE DRURY-LANE OPERA, the "Freischütz" continues to run with unabated success. Mdlle. Büry has appeared in "La Sonnambula" with the warmest applause; performing the part with the simple tenderness which constitutes its charm; and singing the music with a sweetness and expression which reminded us not a little of Jenny Lind. The production of "Don Giovanni," delayed in consequence of the successful run of the "Freischütz," will take place next week.

THE HARMONIC UNION gave a fine performance of "The Creation" at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening. The solo parts were admirably sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Stabbach, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. It was preceded by a sacred Cantata, composed by Dr. Wyld, and entitled "Prayer and Praise." The solo parts were sung by the vocalists above named; and the choruses, in which there is considerable grandeur, were carefully and steadily executed, under the direction of the composer, to whose talent and attainments the whole work does much honour.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Friday week the season of French plays at this theatre commenced. M. Lafont having undertaken the direction, on the plan of a twelve nights' subscription. The manager directed on the occasion an address in verse, elegantly written, and well-selected in its topics—the present alliance between the two countries being emphatically and appropriately introduced. The comedy by M. Bouille, of "L'Ablé de l'Épée," preceded. The part of the old and benevolent patron was admirably supported by M. Ferville; that of the afflicted orphan lad being cleverly interpreted by Mdlle. Adrienne de Jarny. This character it is which lends the title to Mr. Holcroft's English version of the play, "Deaf and Dumb." It was followed by MM. Fournier and Meyer's vaudeville of "La Partie de Piquet;" M. Ferville renewing an old triumph in his capital performance of the *Chevalier de la Rocheferrière*. In addition to the names we have mentioned, the programme includes those of M. Brindeau, Mdlle. Luther, Mdlle. Fix, M. Regnier, and M. Caillat. This company is well capable of sustaining the interest of the pieces proposed, by the high finish of style and the reputation already attained by its mem-

bers. The prestige is, undoubtedly, in their favour. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Cambridge, were present. On Monday evening two vaudevilles were performed—"La Rue de la Lune," by MM. Varin and Boyer, and "Le Reveil du Lion," by MM. Bayard and Jaime. In the latter M. Ferville sustained his original character, *M. Stanislas de Fonblanche*. M. Lafont himself, also, appeared in the second act of "Catherine," as *Sergeant Ansterville*.

On Tuesday evening the theatre was occupied by an amateur company, the proceeds being laudably devoted to the funds of the Central Association in Aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers ordered to the East. The performance, though respectable, was decidedly amateur, and very amusing. This kind of acting has recently so greatly improved, and its professors have so much regular practice at the one or two small theatres engaged for the purpose, that it now seldom offers the more salient points for the peculiar gratification expected by its admirers. On this occasion, however, the particular shortcomings were quite refreshing; and the difference between untutored nature and experienced art received copious illustration. One young lady, who performed *Leonie de Villigentier*, in "The Ladies' Battle," and *Mary Mijs*, in "The East Coach," manifested great intelligence; but her naivety, which was emphatically impressive, was likewise identified with singular angularity and awkwardness. The amount of training wanted was prodigious, and the resulting oddity of manner most mirth-provoking; but good-humour was the prevalent feeling. With the training required, this very awkward young lady would prove, no doubt, an excellent *soubrette*. The representative of the *Countess* was not deficient in stage-tact, though she was in stage-voice, and performed throughout with great propriety. In "Where there's a Will there's a Way," *Don Scipio de Pompolino* was performed with much animation by a small gentleman of great vivacity and no lungs. With one exception, indeed, elocution was a gift the need of which did not seem to have been appreciated by the performers. In this respect, however, it is to be hoped they will mend. An Address in rhyme was spoken between the first two pieces, with considerable effect. It was also well written, as well as respectably delivered.

On Wednesday the French performances recommenced; and Mdlle. Luther, according to previous announcement, appeared in her favourite and effective part of *Madame de Maitly*, in "Livre III," which she acted with wonderful animation. M. Leon, as *Octave Dubourg*, was laudably extravagant and enthusiastic in his love-making; and we sympathised with the lady whose little *ruse* had brought her into such manifest peril. The performances went off well, but the audience was not numerous.

RADETSKY AND THE RUSSIANS.—On dit at Vienna, that the veteran Marshal said, in reply to an observation made to him by the Duke of Cambridge, "The Russians must evacuate the Principalities, and if they cannot be got out by fair means, they must be got out by force."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tenders for the £6,000,000 Treasury Bonds having been more than two-thirds short of the required amount, a notice has been received from the Treasury to the effect that subscriptions will be received at the Bank of England for the remaining portion of the £2,000,000 unsubscribed for until Monday next. The reserve price is £98 15s. for each £100 Bond, in each of the series of classes.

There has been a steady demand for money for commercial purposes; but we have no advance to notice in the rates of discount, which, for first-class acceptances, have ruled from 4½ to 5 per cent annum.

On the whole, the market for Consols has been steady this week; but the amount of business doing in it has not been extensive. Prices have kept up remarkably well, and the tenders for Exchequer Bonds have had very little influence upon jobbers in general. Monday, being the 1st of May, was observed as a close holiday in the Stock Exchange. The transactions, on Tuesday, were to a fair average extent. Bank Stock was 204½ to 204; the Three per Cent Reduced were done at 86½ to 87½; the Three per Cent Consols, 87½ to 88, the closing price being 88; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 87½ to 88; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 75½; and Long Annuities, 88, 4 11-16 4; Ditto, 1859, 4½. India Stock was 255; South Sea Stock, 115. Exchequer Bills were 2s. 6d. to 6s. prem. On Wednesday business was comparatively trifling. The Three per Cent Reduced sold at 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent Consols, 87½ to 88½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 87½ to 88½; Consols for Account, 87½ to 88½. Long Annuities marked 4½ to 4½ 3/4. India Bonds changed hands at 8s. to 14s. discount. The Market, on Thursday, was flat, and prices tended downwards. The Three per Cent for Money were 87½ to 88½; and for the Account, 87½ to 88½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent were 87½ to 88½; and the Three per Cent Reduced, 86½ to 87. Exchequer Bills realised 2s. 6d. to 6s. prem.

Most Foreign Bonds have been rather inactive, but we have no material change to notice in their value. The following are the leading prices:—Brazilian Five per Cent, Small, 96; Mexican Three per Cent, 23½; Russian Five per Cent, 93; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 80; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 58; Ditto, Four per Cent, 85½; Spanish Three per Cent, 36½; Ditto, New Deferred, 17½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 60; Sardinian Five per Cent, 80; and Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 54.

The dealings in Joint Stock Bank Shares have been as follows:—Australasia, 73 to 74; British North American, 61½; Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½; Chartered of India, China, and Australia, 4; London Chartered of Australia, 15½; London and Westminster, 34½; Oriental, 43½ ex div; Union of Australia, 66½. Miscellaneous Shares have been in rather improved request. Australasian Pacific Mail, 15½; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 105; Crystal Palace, 6½; East and West India Dock, 104; London 90½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 38½; Van Dieman's Land, 10½; Peel River, Land and Mineral, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 7s.; Water-works Shares have been firm: Berlin, 1½; East London, 129½; Ditto, New, 3 premium; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 107; Ditto, New, 15½; Insurance Companies' Shares have commanded full quotations; but the business doing in them has not been extensive. Albion, 92; Atlas, 194; Argus, 23; Church of England, 2½; County, 125; European, 19; General, 5½; Globe, 12½; Guardian, 50; Imperial Fire, 370; Ditto, Life, 20; London, 30; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 180 ex div, and bonus; Royal Exchange, 235; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto, Life, 65.

The imports of bullion have been on a very liberal scale, viz., about £360,000, chiefly from Australia and America. Large supplies of gold have been purchased of the Bank for shipment to the Continent. The exports have been little short of £200,000. The stock of gold in the Bank is now only about £13,200,000.

Railway Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and prices have not been supported. The supply of scrip in the market has not increased. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23½; Caledonian, 53½; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 86½; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Western, 72½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60½; Leeds North, 12½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 8½; London and Brighton, 78½; London and North Western, 96½; London and South Western, 78½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20; Midland, 58½; Newmarket Railway Extension, 4½; North Devon, 1½ Guaranteed, 6½; North Western, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28½; Scottish Midland, 52½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 50; Ditto, L. and N.W. Guaranteed Stock, 51½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7½; South Devon, 14; South Eastern, 59; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 3½; Vale of Neath, 17½; York and North-Midland, 45½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 92½; Clydesdale Junction, 95½; East Lincolnshire, 131; Hull and Selby, 102.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, No. 2, 9½; Ditto, 2½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire £6 Shares, 4½; North British, 94½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 8; York and North-Midland, 45½; Great Western, 9.

FOREIGN.—Great Western of Canada, 21½; Luxembourg, Guaranteed, 3½; Northern of France, 29½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Paris and Strasburg, 29½; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

Mining Shares have been very dull. On Thursday, *Agua Fria* were done at 1½; *Anglo-Californian*, 3 to 4; *Australian Cordillera*, 4; *Copago*, 12; *Great Polgoth*, 1½; *Linares*, 10½ to 10½; and *Nouveau Monde*, 6.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 1.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat; yet the demand for all kinds was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations of 1½d. on Monday last, of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The show of foreign wheat was extensive; whilst the sale for that grain was heavy, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Barley was in good supply, and full request, at barely previous rates. In malt, very few transactions took place. There was an improved sale for oats, at an advance of 6d. per quart. Beans advanced 1s. per quarter, with an active market. Peas and French beans sold slowly, but no change took place in their value.

May 2.—No little business was transacted in to-day's market that the general quotations were almost nominal.

WHEAT.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 71s. to 83s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 87s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 69s. to 71s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 48s. to 50s.; grinding barley, 38s. to 39s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 40s.; malted ditto, 40s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 74s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; York-shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 29s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 31s. to 34s.; Youghal and Cork, 28s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 32s.; Irish potatoes, new, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, old, 14s. to 15s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; mangel, 47s. to 49s.; white, 57s. to 59s.; bollers, 59s. to 62s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 59s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 62s. per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 39s. to 44s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linsed has met a steady demand, at full quotations. In all other seeds very little is doing. Cakes are quite as dear as last week.

Linsed, English, sowing, 74s. to 76s.; Baltic, crushing, 68s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 68s. to 70s.; humped, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 14s.; and tares, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 6s. 10s. to 6s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 56s. to 58s.; ditto, red, 56s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9 d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 79s. 5½; barley, 37s. 3½; oats, 28s. 9½; rye, 63s.; beans, 48s. 7½; peas, 43s. 6d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 77s. 5½; barley, 37s. 4½; oats, 27s. 6½; rye, 51s. 9½; beans, 45s. 3½; peas, 41s. 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tax.—Large public sales have been held this week. The biddings have ruled rather inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 14,489,582 lb., against 10,686,522 lb. in 1853.

Wool.—Our market continues very firm, and the quotations are well supported. Fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands, at 88s. to 89s.; low to good, 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; crystallised Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; low yellow Mauritius, 36s. 6d. to 38s.; brown, 29s. to 30s.; brown Mauritius, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 27th ult. were 1,969,580 cwt., against 1,954,796 ditto in 1853.

Coffee.—Mocha has met a dull inquiry, and prices have given way 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Good coffee native has been steady, at from 44s. to 45s. per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very few transactions have taken place.

Rice.—A few parcels of Bengal have sold at from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.; but the market generally is flat.

Provisions.—New Irish butter has met a steady market, at from 9s. to 10s. per cwt. Foreign qualities are easier to purchase. English butter is dull, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. lower. We have a good demand for bacon, the value of which continues to improve. Lard is held at full quotations; but other kinds of provisions are dull.

Tallow.—This article is flat, at 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is pressed for sale at 61s. net cash. The imports of tallow are 100,000 cwt. to 100,000 cwt. per week.

Oils.—Linsed oil has changed hands at 40s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt. In the value of other oils, very little change has taken place. Turpentine is offering on easier terms.

Spirits.—There is a steady business doing in rum, the prices of which are rather higher. Proof Lowlands, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; East India, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. We have a dull inquiry for brandy, at barely late rates. Geneva and corn spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £3 6s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £2 4s. per load.

Coal.—Cair's Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Hylwell, 18s. 6d.; Bell and Brown, 17s.; Harton, 17s. 6d.; Hylwell, 16s.; Braddell, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's 19s.; Hylwell, 19s.; Toos, 19s.; Hartley, 19s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—We have an improving market for most kinds, as follows:—Mill and East Kent pockets, 105s. to 106s.; Weald of Kent, 100s. to 130s.; Sussex, 105s. to 125s. per cwt.

Wool.—The next series of Colonial wool sales will commence on the 11th instant. About 34,000 bales will be offered privately. The market dull and drooping.

Butter.—The supplies having fallen off, the demand is firm, at extreme rates. York exports, 12s. to 13s.; Scotch ditto, 10s. to 11s.; Irish, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled easier, and prices have been well supported. Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. To make the offals.

Butcher's Fat.—The market has ruled freely, as follows:—Lard, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s.; tallow, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s.; beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. To make the offals.

Butcher's Fat.—The market has ruled freely, as follows:—Lard, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s.; tallow, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s.; beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. To make the offals.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 28.

1st Lieut. Assist.-Surg. W. Dunbar to be Assistant-Surgeon. 4th: Assist.-Surg. J. H. H. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 5th: Second Lieut. E. R. Sumner to be First Lieutenant, vice C. G. G. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 6th: Assist.-Surg. W. R. G. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 7th: Assist.-Surg. A. M. T. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 8th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 9th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 10th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 11th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 12th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 13th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 14th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 15th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 16th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 17th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 18th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 19th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 20th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 21st: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 22nd: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 23rd: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 24th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 25th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 26th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 27th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 28th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 29th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 30th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 31st: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 32nd: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 33rd: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 34th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 35th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. H. to be First Lieutenant, vice D. C. to be Assistant-Surgeon. 36th: Second Lieut. H. F. J. 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AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE ROYAL OPERA.—DRURY-LANE.

On Monday, by desire, NORMA, for the Last Time. Tuesday, FIDELIO, for the First Time. Wednesday and Friday, LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR, for the First Time. Thursday, DER FREISCHUTZ, on Saturday, FIDELIO. Gallery, 1s.; 2s.; 3s.; Boxes, 5s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 7s. Private Boxes, 21s., 42s., 63s., and 84s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Every Evening, MR. BUCKSTONE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE (on Leicester-square); preceded by, on Monday, Town and Country; on Tuesday, Ranelagh; on Wednesday, Town and Country; on Thursday, Ranelagh; on Friday, Town and Country; and, Saturday, Married Life.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-

street.—On MONDAY, and during the Week will be performed MARRIED UNMARRIED, and the new magical Drama of FAUST and MARGUERITE; with other Entertainments.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD

THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—On MONDAY, MAY 8th, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted). To commence with the Nautical Drama, called the SON of the WAVE; or, the Ship on Fire. To be followed by the Cockran Brothers. A Ballet Divertissement. To conclude with Kate Winsley. Prices as usual.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA

BOXES and STALLS in the best situation, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9, New Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera Pit Tickets and Private Boxes at all Theatres.

ROYAL GALLERY of ALL THEATRES,

14, Regent-street.—The Grand New DIORAMA of the DANUBE and BLACK SEA, concluding with the Route of the Troops to the East, is now Exhibiting Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

CONSTANTINOPLE and the WAR.—The

LECTURE illustrating the MOVING DIORAMA at the EGYPTIAN HALL, is delivered on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by Mr. STOCQUELER, and on the other days by Mr. C. KENNEY. Daily, at Half-past Two and Eight. Admission, 1s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,

Including the Berne Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day, from Eleven till Four; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

NEXT the POLYTECHNIC, Regent-street.

MR. FRIEN'S GRAND MOVING DRAMA OF CANADA and the UNITED STATES, DAILY, at Three and Eight o'clock. In scenes of Niagara, and River St. Lawrence. With Songs, Glee, and Choruses. Mr. Friend now Lectures and Sing himself. Admission: 1s., 2s., and 3s. Box-office open daily.

VENTRILOQUY.—PHILHARMONIC

ROOMS, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, MAY 8, and every Evening, MR. LOVE will present his new Entertainment, called THE LONDON SEASON, with a New Stage, Dresses, and Appointments.—Tickets, 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Begin at Eight.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

IS NOW OPEN, in the Spacious Premises known as the SALLE ROBIN, Piccadilly, for Gentlemen, from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten daily. On Wednesday and Friday a portion of the Museum is open for Ladies only, from Two till Five.—Admission, 1s.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN MASTERS is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine a.m. till Dusk. Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 169, New Bond-street, next door to the Clarendon.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-

COLOURS.—THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—An

EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by the most celebrated French, Italian, and English Photographers, embracing views of the principal countries and cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission, 6d. A portrait taken by Mr. Talbot's Patent Process, One Guinea; three extra copies for 10s.—Photographic Institution, 168, New Bond-street.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 10th, will be performed Beethoven's GRAND CHORAL SYMPHONY. Tickets, 10s., 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. To be had at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co's.

MUSICAL UNION.—Mlle. Clauss, Ernst,

Van Gelders, &c., are engaged for TUESDAY, MAY 9th.—Quartets, C minor, Beethoven; and No. 2, E flat, Op. 12, Mendelssohn. Solos, Piano-forte.—Sonata, D minor, Op. 29, Beethoven, Chopin, &c.—Mlle. Clauss. Doors open at Three. J. ELLA, Director.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MAY 15th, Rossini's

STABAT MATER and George Lake's successful Oratorio DANIEL. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Champion, Weiss, Formas.—Apply early for tickets at the Hall; or, Addison's, 210, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-

hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY next, MAY the 12th, will be repeated BEETHOVEN'S GRAND SERVICE in D. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formas; with Orchestras of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum; at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall. The performance will be preceded by Beethoven's Grand Overture in C, Op. 124.—Mr. Macfarren's Analysis (40 pages quarto), with Musical Illustrations, on sale, price 6d., or sent by post on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-

square. MISS GUSSELL ARCHER (soprano of Mr. Apoll) FIRST SOIRÉE MUSICALE, will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th, 1854, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Miss Katherine Smith, the Messrs. Brougham, Mess. Marion Adam, and Miss Buckles; Mr. Frank Rodda, and Herr de Becker. Instrumentalists: Harp, Mr. Frederick Chatterton; Violin, Herr Janna; Violoncello, Monsieur Pagnier; Piano-forte, Miss Guscella Archer. Conductor, Mr. Aspull. Reserved Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; Single Tickets, 7s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), £1. 1s. To be had at the Musical Warehouses; and of Miss Guscella Archer, 451, New Oxford-street.

COLOGNE CHORAL UNION (DER

KOLNER MANNER GESANG VEREIN)—MONDAY NEXT.—HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the above distinguished Society will give a second series of SIX MORNING CONCERTS at the Hanover-square Rooms, which are fixed to take place on the following days:—Monday next, May 8; Wednesday, May 10; Friday, May 12; Monday, May 15; Wednesday, May 17; and Friday, May 19. Director, Herr HANZ WEBER. The Concerts will be arranged as last year—commencing at Half past Three, and terminating about Five o'clock. The ONLY EVENING CONCERTS which can be given during the short Engagement of this distinguished Society will take place on Saturday Evening, May 13, and Saturday Evening, May 20; commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock.—Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; admission to the body of the room, 5s.; which may be had at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that

his ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11th, commencing at Half-past Two. Vocalists: Madame Hermine Rud. zedoff (from the Berlin Opera), Mlle. Marie Solitatzek (from Vienna), Miss Messent, Herr Kelchert, and Herr Formas. Violin, Herr Ernst; Piano-forte, Mr. Aguilar; Accompanist, Mr. Brisley Richards. The London Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Frank Mori, will perform, among other pieces, the "Alphons" Concert Overture, "Alphons," his new Symphony, and the Overture to his MS. Opera. Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; at the principal Music Warehouse; and of Mr. Aguilar, 69, Upper Norton-street, Portland-road.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE and

ART, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Gorgeously Decorated Saracenic Hall, 100 feet in diameter, and 97 feet high.—Magnificent Organ containing 1004 pipes, the bellows worked by steam power.—Splendid Fountain, throwing a column of water 97 feet in height.—The most elegant Electric Machine ever constructed.—Machinery in Action: Steam Lathes, Planing, Shaping, Drilling, Slotting, and Punching Machines.—Cylindrical Steam Perforating Machines.—Clawson's Circular Loom.—Pin and Needle-making Machines.—American Sewing Machines.—Silk-Weaving Looms of various descriptions.—Statuary.—Velvet Figures in Marble, by Monti and Gandolfi.—Picture Gallery.—New Musical Instrument, the Euphotone.—Brett's Printing Electric Telegraph, &c.—Working Model of Steam Hammer and Crushing Machine.—Prideaux's Patent Self-closing Furnace-valve for Preventing Smoke and Economising Fuel. Optical Diorama, illustrative of Handel's Serenata of "Acis and Galatea," with selections from the music accompanied on the grand organ. In the Lecture Rooms will be given Demonstrations by Mr. Tegtmiller—Lectures on English Music and English Composers, by Mr. Aspinall West, R.A.M., with local and Instrumental Illustrations, &c. The Photographic Gallery of this Establishment will be open to the public free of extra charge, where specimens may be seen in every style of the art, and portraits taken irrespective of the weather. Hours of Exhibition.—Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10 (Sundays excepted). Admission, 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d. Schools and Children under Ten half-price.

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE,

1854.—It is intended to OPEN the CRYSTAL PALACE and PARK at the end of MAY, after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted.

The following are the arrangements for the admission of the Public:—FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets, of 5s. each; and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

HALF-CROWN DAYS.—On Fridays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, by tickets, of 2s. 6d. each; and by tickets to include conveyance by railway.

SHILLING DAYS.—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be Shilling Days. At the gates, a payment of One Shilling each will admit the public; or tickets, entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge Station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

Including first-class carriage 2s. 6d.
Including second ditto 2s. 0d.
Including third ditto 1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above rates.

HOURS OF OPENING.—The Palace and Park will be open on Mondays, at nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at ten o'clock, a.m.; and on Fridays and Saturdays at twelve o'clock; and close every day an hour before sunset.

OPENING DAY.—The opening will take place about the end of May. The precise day will be announced as early as possible. On that occasion season tickets only will be admitted.

SEASON TICKETS.—Season tickets will be issued at two guineas each, to admit the proprietor to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and on all other days when the building is open to the public.

Season Tickets, to include conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge to the Palace and back, without further charge, will be issued at four guineas each, subject to the regulations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company; but these tickets will be available only for trains from and to London and the Palace on such days as it is open to the public, and will not be available for any information or conveyance on other days.

No Season Ticket will be transferable or available except to the person whose signature it bears.

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together will have the privilege of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced rates:—

Families taking two tickets will be entitled to 10 per cent discount on the gross amount paid for such tickets; taking three tickets, to a discount of 15 per cent; taking four tickets, to a discount of 20 per cent; and five tickets and upwards, to a discount of 25 per cent. Families claiming the above privileges, and desiring to avail themselves of it, must apply in the accompanying form; and these tickets will be available only to the persons named in such application.

Printed forms of application may be had at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices for tickets.

Season tickets will entitle to admission from the opening day till the 30th April, 1855.

Applications may be made for season tickets at the offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. Season tickets, as soon as ready, will be delivered in the order in which the applications have been made, at the offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 14, Regent-street; and at the Crystal Palace, also at Mr. Sam's, St. James's-street; Mr. MGHILL'S, Grosvenor-street; and Mr. W. Wilson's, Knightsbridge. The tickets to include conveyance by railway will be delivered at the Office of the Secretary to the Brighton Railway, London-bridge.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS and BY-LAWS.—All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subject to special provisions, regulations, and orders, to be issued by the authority of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic and to meet special occasions and circumstances which may from time to time arise.

By order of the Board, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide-place, London-bridge, April 13, 1854.

FORM of APPLICATION FOR FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

To G. Grove, Esq., Secretary, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

Sir,—Be good enough to supply me with Family Season Tickets for myself and the following members of my family, who are all residing with me.

Name
Address
Designation

Without Conveyance by Railway
Including Conveyance by Railway

Two tickets £3 16 0
Three 5 7 6
Four 6 15 0
Five 7 17 6
Six 9 9 0
Seven 11 6 0
Eight 12 15 0
Nine 14 3 6
Ten 15 15 0

Two tickets £2 11 6
Three 3 10 0
Four 4 13 9
Five 5 15 0
Six 6 18 0
Seven 7 15 0
Eight 8 15 0
Nine 9 15 0
Ten 10 15 0

Note.—The above Application must be addressed to the Secretary, as above, and accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets asked for, according to the above Schedule, in favour of George Fanson, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be on a London banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London."

And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

CRYSTAL PALACE and PARK.—SEASON

TICKETS, which alone will be entitled to Admission on the

Opening Day, and further available until the 1st of May, 1855, may be obtained, by the authority of the Directors, at Mr. MGHILL'S, 33, Old Bond-street. Single Tickets, Two Guineas each; with a reduction upon two or more Tickets for Members of the same Family.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-

PARK.—Fellows and visitors are informed that a pair of GIANT ANT-EATERS, an adult pair of INDIAN LIONS, and a pair of LEOPARDS, have been added to the Collection. Admission, 1s. Mondays, 6d.

TULIPS!—W. H. LAWRENCE, of the RED

LION, HAMPTON, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his unrivalled COLLECTION of TULIPS are in BLOOM, and will continue to the end of the month. Admission, Gratis.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver ORATIONS

on TEMPERANCE, as follows:—

TUESDAY, MAY 3, EXETER-HALL.

WEDNESDAY, " 11, " "

THURSDAY, " 11, " "

Doors open at Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets to each Meeting, 6d. each; Reserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained at the office of the London Temperance League, 337, Strand; and at the Hall on the evenings of the meetings.

W. TWEEDE, JOHN PHILLIPS, } Hon. Secs.

London Temperance League, 337, Strand.

SONS of the MISSIONARIES' FOREIGN

BAZAAR, in aid of the BUILDING FUND, will be held at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on FRIDAY next, May 12th; SATURDAY, 13th; MONDAY, 15th; and TUESDAY, 16th, when the magnificent contributions from China, India, the West Indies, and the Continent, will be on sale. Doors open at Twelve, and close at dusk. First day, 2s. 6d.; following days, 1s.

ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—To cele-

brate the happy Alliance of England and France, a GRAND DIENES HALL, in aid of the FUND of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (founded in London in 1842), under the Patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 25th, 1854. Gentlemen's Ticket, 14s.; Lady's Ticket, 7s. Tickets to be had of the principal Music and Bookellers; and at the Office of the Society, 10, Duke-street, Portland-place.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—

The prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway have been reduced, and are at present as under:—

Delivered within five miles of the Station.

FROM THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

House Coals, Best Quality. s. d.

Lambton's Walls End, screened 24 0 per ton.

Trimdon's Hart'spool Walls End, screened 23 6 "

Adelphi's Trees Walls End, screened 23 0 "

FROM THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD.

House Coals, Best Quality. s. d.

Silkestone, screened 21 6 "

Elsecar, soft, screened 20 0 "

Elsecar, Hard 21 0 "

Whitwood 20 6 "

Orders can now be promptly executed.

Beyond five miles from the King's-Cross Station, 1s. per ton per mile extra, for cartage. Cash to be paid on giving the order, or on delivery.

The only office for Coals brought to London by the Great Northern Railway is within this Station, and care should be taken to address orders to Mr. HERBERT CLARKE, Sole Agent for the sale of Coals consigned to the King's-cross Station, or to the Secretary.

By order, J. R. MOWATT, Secretary.

King's-cross Station, London, May 1, 1854.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

—The ST. MARGARET'S ESTATE, RICHMOND.—The magnificent Mansion and picturesque Park, at St. Margaret's, opposite Richmond Gardens, may be VIEWED DAILY (Sundays excepted). The admission is free, and is fixed for WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE. Cards will be duly forwarded on application. Plans of the Estate, price 6d.; or 10d. if sent by post. The Eighteenth Public Drawing on the 13th instant, at noon. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary.

Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, May 6, 1854.

SLOUGH, Bucks.—The Directors of the

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY are happy to announce that a very eligible estate adjoining the Slough Station on the Great Western Railway, and commanding a splendid view of Windsor Castle, has been purchased for Allotment amongst the Members.

The NEXT BALLOT will shortly take place, of which due notice will be given. All Shares previously taken will participate.

472, New Oxford-street. JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

BICENTENARY FESTIVAL of the SONS

of the CLERGY, in aid of the Funds of the Corporation for Assisting Necessitous Clergymen, Pensioning their Widows and Aged and Single Daughters, and Educating, Apprenticing, and providing Outlets for their children.

THE TWO HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of MAY, under the Dome of St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, with a full Choral Service, in which the Choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, usually assisting at the Annual Festival, will be increased to the number of two hundred and fifty voices, by members of various other Cathedral Choirs, and by other gentlemen, who have kindly offered their services. Mr. Goas, Organist of St. Paul's, will have the direction of the Choir, and, at the request of the Committee, has undertaken to compose an Anthem for the occasion. Divine service will commence at Three o'clock.

THE SERMON will be preached by the Most Rev. the LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, before his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, the Prelates, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen acting as Stewards, &c.

The ANNUAL LYNN will take place the same day, at Six o'clock (precisely), in Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

STEWARDS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (3rd time).

The Lord High Chancellor (2nd time).

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (2nd time).

The Duke of Newcastle.

The Marquis of Westminster (2nd time).

The Earl Spencer, K.G.

The Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University of Oxford (2nd time).

The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.

The Earl Howe, G.C.H.

The Earl Amherst, G.C.H. (2nd time).

The Earl of Burlington.

The Lord Viscount Palmerston.

C. B. P. (2nd time).

The Lord Bishop of London (5th time).

The Lord Bishop of Winchester (3rd time).

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle (3rd time).

The Lord Bishop of Rochester (2nd time).

The Lord Bishop of St. David's (2nd time).

The Lord Bishop of Oxford (2nd time).

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (2nd time).

The Lord Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. Lord Saye and Sele.

The Lord Dymor.

The Right Hon. the Lord Justice Knight Bruce (2nd time).

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (2nd time).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.

Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart.

Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., M.P.

Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart. (2nd time).

Sir John Dean Hall, Bart.

Sir J. W. H. Anson, Bart.

Sir J. P. Bouverie, Bart.

Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.

Sir James Tyler.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire.

Mr. Herif Wallis.

The Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lane-Freer.

The Ven. Archdeacon Stevens.

The Rev. M. J. Kouth, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford (3rd time).

J. D. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

The Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

The Rev. W. Jacobson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

The Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D.

The Rev. H. L. Bennett, M.A.

And Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. (2nd time)

Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq., Alderman (3rd time)



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We were enabled to give in part of our impression of last week a hurried but general account of the Royal Academy Exhibition, as it appeared to us at the Private View. Yesterday (we observed) was the Private View of the Eighty-sixth Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Her Majesty was present before the nobility and critics were admitted, and is said to have expressed her entire approbation of the Exhibition. All the artists, we observed, look pleased, and there was an air of good humour about connoisseurs and professional critics, as if the Exhibition were, as a whole, one worthy of the position which English artists seek to support and advance. There can be no doubt of its being a good Exhibition, in spite of finding such men as Mulready and Millais, Dyce, Herbert, and Gibson, absent as exhibitors. Macilse and Frith were never seen before to such advantage; Stanfield and Roberts sustain their old and well-earned reputations; Lee and Sydney Cooper are on the move forward; Creswick has made a decided advance; Ward exhibits a finer sense of colour; Frost is still nearer Milton's mark; Frank Stone betrays no

falling off; Edward Cooke is once more in Holland; and, as for the outsiders—the men without the pale of the Academy—Ansdell, Phillip, and others—how much have they done, and ably done, to rival some of the best within the pale! Yes, it is an excellent Exhibition, in spite of a solitary Female Head from Sir Charles Eastlake; in spite of a professedly “unfinished” picture by Sir Edwin Landseer; and in the absence of any great work from Webster, or from Egg.

If we had to characterise the Exhibition (our criticism continued), we should say that Macilse and Frith excel in invention, and that the best picture, as a whole, is unquestionably Mr. Frith's “Life at the Sea-side,” a picture of such surpassing merit, that it is fairly worth any other half-dozen pictures in the Exhibition. In Scriptural subjects, and in the higher order of painting, Dobson and Frost most unmistakeably take the lead; in Landscape, Roberts and Stanfield, Lee and Creswick, Cooper and Cooke, are still pre-eminent—though there is an Anthony in the West Room (his only picture), “A Solitary Pool,” that is more than up to the level of the best of them; in History, Ward and Hannah may be named together; in Portrait-painting Grant takes the lead

over all competitors—his full-length of Lord John Russell being by far the finest portrait in the Exhibition. He has this year outdone (no easy matter) Sir John Watson Gordon; though he is followed hard, but in a different way, by Boxall. Strange to say, Grant is not good in his female portraits: his best is a full-length, in black, of Mrs. Percival Heywood. In the Miniature and Crayon Room, Ross and Thorburn reign without rivals likely just yet to rob them of sitters; though we must own that the Lady Sarah Cholmondeley of Mr. H. T. Wells, is all but up to the Thorburn and Ross level. Among the Crayon portraits we miss Richmond and Watts, but are glad to find a new exhibitor of successful promise—a Mr. Charles Martin, the son of the distinguished painter so recently deceased. In the Architectural Room there is nothing in point of excellence to be mentioned in the same breath with the three Pompeian studies of Mr. E. Falkener: three choicer drawings are not to be seen in any exhibition—they are done with the skill of an architect, the knowledge of an antiquary, and the feeling of an artist. Of the Octagon Room we are unwilling to speak: our inspection of it was a hurried, unrewarded

(Continued on page 424.)



“THE LAST SLEEP OF ARGILL BEFORE HIS EXECUTION, 1685.”—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD. A.R.A.

INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTS OF MESSRS. WHITWORTH AND WALLIS.

The Commissioners sent from England, to report on the New York Industrial Exhibition, have done more to make the industry of the United States known in this country than all previous travellers. Two of them, at least—Mr. Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer, or, rather, tool-maker, of Manchester; and Mr. George Wallis, connected, we believe, with Birmingham—have made special reports, and their descriptions are calculated to astonish, and perhaps, alarm, the devoted admirers and patriots of Old England. Of the great superiority in future, in point of numbers, of the Americans to our population, and, indeed, to the population of any single empire of the world, except China, there is no doubt. Between 1801 and 1851 the population of Great Britain and Ireland has nearly doubled, or increased from 16,000,000, speaking in round numbers, to 28,000,000; but, in a similar period—between 1800 and 1850—the population of the United States increased from 5,300,000 to 23,000,000, or more than four-fold; and there is good reason to believe that it is increasing in an accelerating ratio. At the same rate of progress, while our population by the end of the century may be 50,000,000, the population of the United States will be nearly 100,000,000. Without positive evidence, it might have been inferred—as only industry and skill can increase the means of subsistence—that the Americans are both industrious and ingenious, and the two Commissioners have laid before the public much evidence of this important fact. Not only have the Americans a large continent before them to subdue and fill, but they are achieving their great task with indomitable energy. The most extraordinary part of the matter is that means are everywhere provided for the education of the multitude as they increase. Every child, of either sex, goes, or may go to school. On leaving school he is perfectly free to exercise his faculties as nature prompts: he shares in all public discussions; he has his newspaper; and every one, therefore, of the increasing multitude will be, as the rule, a perfectly developed human being. There is an abundance of the means of subsistence, united with complete freedom, so that all the faculties, bodily and mental, of the vast mass, will grow unrestrained. This is the short summary of the astonishing information the two Commissioners have brought from the United States, and have boldly stated to all her Majesty's subjects.

"I could not fail (says Mr. Whitworth) to be impressed, from all I saw there, with the extraordinary energy of the people, and their peculiar aptitude in availing themselves of the immense natural resources of the country. They call in the aid of machinery in almost every department of industry. Wherever it can be introduced as a substitute for manual labour, it is universally and willingly resorted to." For example, in plough making, eight men are able to finish thirty ploughs per day; in door making, twenty men make a hundred paneled doors per day; in last making, the process is completed in a minute and a half; in sewing, by machinery, one woman does the work of twenty; in net making, one woman does the work of a hundred. "The eager resort to machinery, wherever it can be applied, under the guidance of superior education and intelligence, is mainly the cause of the remarkable prosperity of the United States." "Combinations to resist the introduction of machinery are unheard of in the States. The workmen hail with satisfaction all mechanical improvements; the importance and value of which, as saving them from the drudgery of unskilled labour, they are enabled, by education, to understand and appreciate." "In every state of the Union, and particularly in the North, education is, by means of the common schools, placed within the reach of each individual, and all classes avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. The desire of knowledge, so early implanted, is greatly increased; while the facilities for using it are amply provided, through the instrumentality of an almost universal press. No taxation of any kind has been suffered to interfere with the free development of this powerful agent for promoting the intelligence of the people; and the consequence is, where the humblest labourer can indulge in the luxury of his daily paper, everybody reads, and thought and intelligence penetrate through the lowest grades of society."

The observations made by Mr. Wallis confirm those made by Mr. Whitworth. He speaks of—

"A constant effort to apply the want of skilled labour by applications of mechanical power." This, too, is "accomplished with the advantages derived from the long and well-arranged system paid to the education of the whole people. As there is no apprenticeship system (the days properly so called, the more useful the youth engaged in any industrial pursuit becomes to his employer, the more profitable it is for himself). Bringing a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, and educated up to a far higher standard than those of a much superior social grade in the Old World, the Americans develop rapidly into the skilled artisan; and, having once mastered one part of his business, he is never content until he has mastered it all. The restless activity of mind and body, the anxiety to improve in every department of industry, the constant before him of engines and machinery, who have solved economic and mechanical problems to their own profit and elevation, are all stimulating and encouraging; and it may be said that there is not a working boy of average ability in the New England States, at least, who has not an idea of some mechanical improvement or improvement in manufacturing, by which, in good time, he hopes to better his condition, or rise to fortune and social distinction."

Thus the astounding fact is revealed to us by Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Wallis, that the individuals of the mighty mass of human beings existing and coming into existence in North America, are superior to the average of Europeans. If they are not exactly as has been said, a nation of Franklins and Stephensons, they abound in men of energy, genius, and talent, and are as much superior individually, as they are in national progress, to the Italians, the Spaniards, and the Germans.

It is very commonly supposed that the Americans are indebted to European arts and to the assistance of European workmen for their great success. There is some truth in the supposition, but it is not entirely true. That the Americans were able, in the first instance, to apply European knowledge and European arts in a country unfettered by European systems of Government, and the European appropriation of the soil is undoubtedly one cause of their wonderful progress; but Mr. Wallis tells us:—

There are very few Englishmen, compared to what I expected to find, or are generally supposed to be, engaged in the industrial establishments of the United States. The hours of labour are too long for most of those who are induced to emigrate; and it is no uncommon thing for the really skilled and steady artisan, who can earn a sufficient livelihood at home, to return after a brief trial in the United States. Taking into consideration the enormous amount of English, German, and French, employed in the United States, I believe that eight-tenths of the workmen are Americans, or the children of Europeans, rather than Europeans themselves.

Mr. Whitworth, too, states that the Americans, finding a great plenty of wood in their country—having, in fact, to clear it away, in order to get up a new forest ground to cultivate—have applied it to every possible purpose, and constructed a large number of sawing machinery. They have made saws, planing machines, and machines for making boxes, matches, and other articles for saving labour in moving furniture, ploughs, and other articles. So that Mr. Whitworth, one of the most intelligent and well-informed of men, is himself a witness to the numerous applications of machinery to the manufacture of wood. "England has done something in this way," he remarks, "by the celebrated Macclesfield machinery at Portsmouth, but such has been done in America." Indeed, at the American Exhibition, coming from Europe, the people of Europe, especially of England, who are best able from their own achievements, to appreciate what is done elsewhere, are borrowing from America. From one thing the Americans have gone to another, without coming through Europe.

The character (says Mr. Whitworth) thus given to one branch of manufactures has gradually extended to others. Applied to stone dressing, one man is enabled to perform as much work as twenty masons by hand. So great, again, are the improvements effected in spinning machinery, that one man can attend to a mule containing 1083 spindles, each spinning three hanks, or 3264 hanks in the aggregate per day. In Hindostan, where they still spin by hand, it would be extravagant to expect a spinner to accomplish one hank per day; so that in the United States we find the same amount of manual labour by improved machinery doing more than 3000 times the work.

On many other points they are eminently successful. They have machines for making shirts entirely, except the gussets; and one woman does as much as from twelve to twenty hand sewers. In applying India-rubber to many purposes they are eminently successful. They have more railways and telegraphs than any other people, and make more use of them. They do not waste their resources on ornamental buildings before the railway is brought into working order, but, good sense predominating, they study economy in the construction and speedy completion of railways. There are between twenty and thirty electric telegraph companies in the States, and there are not less than 15,000 miles of telegraphic lines, and more are continually being constructed. The lines are used by all classes, and for the conveyance of all kinds of information. Thus, while it is quite true that the Americans derived the beginnings of their knowledge and their arts from Europe, they have long since gone far ahead of Europeans; and, in material arts, as well as in political and moral regulations, they surpass all that is considered to be excellent in the Old World. Their progress, which is connected with their freedom, illustrates its advantages. For the complete proof that political freedom gives birth to individual superiority in every man in the States, approximating to the first-rate geniuses of the Old World, we are indebted to the elaborate and excellent reports of Messrs. Whitworth and Wallis. Mr. Whitworth visited and inspected a number of establishments for making steam-engines and machinery of all kinds; he examined all sorts of instruments and all sorts of factories. Mr. Wallis did something of the same kind, but was more limited in his range, confining himself chiefly to "manufactures as a result," while Mr. Whitworth extended his observations to "machinery as a means," in which, says Mr. Wallis, the Americans are remarkable for "originality of conception, construction, and application." While other travellers have glanced over the surface of society in the States, amusing us by its oddities and its merry or farcical contortions, these Commissioners have been privileged to inspect the beatings of its youthful and mighty heart, to examine the sinews and the muscles of its growing and herculean frame; and the picture which they draw of its impulse and its power excite our admiration of the probable destiny of man on earth. That civilisation proceeds with tolerable uniformity, seems exemplified by the past history of Europe. That all nations are hereafter to grow and expand together more than heretofore, seems highly probable from the rapidly increasing communication between all. The most distant in space are brought within a few days or weeks of each other. The oldest and the newest—China and America—are in close and continual communication. Therefore, we may hope all mankind will become what the Americans are. At least, the addition, in a century, of 100,000,000 to the population of the civilised world—the addition being in advance of the majority of the nations of Europe, as much as these are in advance of the majority of the nations of Asia, will have a wonderful and beneficial influence on the progress of all. Into the various important details of the different manufactures carried on we cannot follow the Reports of the Commissioners; but from no other writings or books that we are acquainted with can so much information be obtained of what is doing in America, or such an insight be gained into society there.

THE SWITZER'S SONG ON THREATENED INVASION.

I.
The gusty wind of stormy March
Comes booming loudly through the trees;
From dusky pine and lofty larch,
Ring wild and weird-like harmonies.
With lengthened moan or startling shriek,
It whirling smites our cottage grey.
Then fearless leaping gorge and peak,
Till, passion spent, it dies away.
Pile high the faggots! let them blaze
A beacon light to lands astray;
With generous wine the flagon fill!
Through storms and tears
Hope radiant peers:
Life's short—enjoy it while you may!

II.
O'er all the East a tempest lowers,
Scared Freedom turns to face the gloom,
Such stillness leads the thunder showers,
Or hurrying march of fierce simoom.
The surging sounds from gathering hosts
Float hitherward, like ocean's hum.
We fear no foe—the nations know
The Switzers' welcome when they come.
Pile high the faggots! let them blaze!
Bring forth the trusty sword and gun!
With generous wine the flagon fill!
Come hope or fear,
Our course is clear—
Life's short, but sweet with duty done!

III.
Should ruthless squadrons venture near
With flame of war—however brave—
Our shaggy trees shall form their bier,
Our valleys green a quiet grave.
Here thrice ten thousand hearts beat high,
And guard the land they love so well;
Willing great Arnold's death to die;—
Worthy the bow of dauntless Tell.
Pile high the faggots! let them blaze!
'Tis who preparing for the worst,
With generous wine the flagon fill!
Come peace or war,
Come death or fear—
Life's short, and should be duly nursed!

IV.
The storm that strikes the pampered elm,
And brings it down a glory low,
While wreathing with our mountain pine
Makes every root the firmer grow.
Though tyrants strain, with rack and chain,
Till beaded blood tears start and roll—
O Torture's tooth but graves the truth
The deeper in the patriot's soul.
Pile high the faggots! let them blaze!
The voice of freedom swells the gale:
With generous wine the flagon fill!
The God of night
Demands the night—
Life's short, and should be duly nursed!

V.
For liberty our fathers fought,
For liberty we'll fight again.
Better a death with freedom wrought,
Than live where liberty is slain.
If poor in wealth, we're rich in health;
If small our power, few cares have we.
Within our misty mountain home,
We're like our Alpine torrents, free.
Pile high the faggots! let them blaze!
Our love of freedom ne'er shall cease;
With generous wine the flagon fill!
Come storm or strife—
Come death or life,
Life's short, but heaven is full of peace!

April, 1854.

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Rowland Hill is appointed principal secretary at the Post-office, in the room of Col. Maberly, who goes to the Audit Board.

Lord Carlisle arrived at Constantinople on the 14th ult., in the *Fury*, from Varna.

It is said the Emperor of the French will, before long, cause the remains of his uncle, Prince Lucien, to be brought from Canino to Paris, to be deposited in the vaults of St. Denis, in the spot destined by Napoleon I. for the members of his family.

The Marquis of Waterford is erecting at Coolfin, near his Lordship's estate, a race-course, which is to be similar to that of Manchester.

Before the French troops had been in Gallipoli three days they had named the streets, numbered the houses, and established a police.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday, April 1, a few minutes after 5 p.m.; its duration was not longer than one could count ten, but the undulation was severe.

Among the military sketches and caricatures now seen in the Paris picture-shops, one representing a French army on the Danube, has lately appeared, with the following apostrophe to Russia at the foot:—"You have reminded us of the frost of 1812, we will make you remember the thaw of 1854."

Lord Palmerston is about to bring forward a measure to establish an efficient police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales.

The comet was visible at Jamaica on Sunday, April 2, for the first time, above the western horizon. It was of great magnitude, and was watched with much interest by the thousands of spectators.

In the Legislative Council of Victoria, a bill for the extension of the franchise to the diggers was introduced by the Colonial Secretary on the 1st of February.

The Swedish Government has just presented to the diet a bill for the adoption of the decimal system in money, weights, and measures.

There are now on the roll of the British army but two Field-marshal, viz.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians.

The letter recently sent by the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is said to have had no political character, but simply expressed his thanks for certain works of art forwarded to his Majesty.

Lord Napier, late Secretary to the British Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople.

The contract for a new railroad from Quebec to Montreal, on the north shore, has been given to a Mr. Baby, a very enterprising French Canadian. The distance is over 150 miles.

A Russian decree announces that Nicholas Baird, a British subject, employed since 1823 as mechanician by the Navy Board Administration, has become a Russian subject, and is to continue his functions in the port of Cronstadt, with the title of a civil engineer, and the rights of hereditary citizenship.

The steam-ship *Great Britain*, which left Liverpool for Australia on Saturday, put back on Sunday, in consequence of one of her steam-pipes having burst. It is said that the accident will cause a detention of ten days.

It is said to be in contemplation to alter the original plan of the Holyhead Breakwater.

The average traffic receipts on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for the short distance opened amount to £2500 per week. Those on the Great Western of Canada for the week ending April 7th were £5879.

The total emigration from Liverpool to all foreign ports last month, in ships subject to Government inspection, has been 29,654, a larger number than ever went from that port in the same period.

No less than 1351 tons of copper were shipped from the Cliff Mine last year; and the *Lake Superior Journal* states that it has produced, on an average, 100 tons per month during the past year, without any apparent diminution.

Several agents are at present in Tunis, where they have gone to purchase horses for the English army.

The Australian ships which arrived in the Thames on Saturday last, brought the first clip of new wool.

The last accounts from the guano islands say that there were sixty-five British vessels lying there, with an aggregate of 44,270 tons; that seamen were very scarce, and that 2000 men were wanted to supply vessels at the Chinchas, without crews capable of taking them home.

There are now three regimental colonelcies at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief—those of the Royal Horse Guards, vacant by Lord Anglesey's death; of the 70th Foot, by General Hall; and of the 80th, by General Parkes.

The wheat throughout France presents the most luxuriant appearance. In the strong lands it is fifteen days earlier than in ordinary years, and there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest.

The total amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund for payment of interest on the portion of the Greek Loan guaranteed by this country, has been £200,000, of which the Greek Government has repaid £31,000, leaving a balance due of £169,000.

Workmen are now engaged in laying down pipes along the whole range of quays in St. Katherine's Docks, for the purpose of applying hydraulic power to the numerous cranes in the warehouses.

A few days ago there was lying in the Toxteth Dock, Liverpool, a vessel taken by Nelson in 1801, at the battle of Copenhagen. She had been an 18-gun brig, and considering her age, was in excellent condition.

The Grand Council of Zurich has almost unanimously approved of the decrees of the Council of State concerning the Polytechnic School, and voted £16,000 towards the completion of an appropriate building for the establishment.

Seventy of the inhabitants of Guernsey have chartered a vessel to enable them to emigrate to Australia. The population of the Channel Islands is declining. Hundreds of houses in Guernsey are to let.

The volunteer corps of "cross bearers" organised by the Russians in Wallachia, as a chosen band of champions of Christ, has been disbanded; not as a concession to Austria, but on account of its indomitable propensity to stealing.

The steam-ship *Lusitania* reports that the vine disease has re-appeared in Madeira.

The hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has become so furious lately, that a new building has been rendered necessary for its safe keeping. The present den will be occupied by a female hippopotamus, a present from the Viceroy of Egypt, which is expected in June.

The Panama Railroad Company has obtained a large number of labourers from Jamaica, at 3s. 2d. per day, with rations. The sugar-planters are rather sore at this abstraction of their hands.

Three attempts were made to set fire to warehouses in Manchester last Sunday, all of which were unsuccessful. Altogether, about twenty attempts of a similar kind have been made in Manchester within a few weeks.

The last Australian Mail states that the attention of the colonists was principally directed to the means of defending Melbourne and Port Phillip from an attack by Russian cruisers. It was proposed to raise a militia, to fit out gun-boats, and to arm small steamers with Congreve rocket batteries.

The pear crop in Worcestershire, so celebrated for its perry, will be a failure, owing to the injury the blossom has received from the late cold and frosty nights.

The population of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, has grown from 250 in the year 1825 and 6971 in the year 1850, to 25,000 in 1854, to which is added 10,982 in Ohio City, on the opposite branch of Cuyahoga River, making altogether 45,982.

A Ragged School was opened last week in Southampton.

The total gold and silver coinage by the United States, from the establishment of the Mint in 1792 down to the 31st October 1854, a period of sixty years, amounts to 370,000,000 coins. Of this 237,000,000 were of gold, and 133,000,000 of silver.

The departure of the *Sunda* steamer with the outward mails from Southampton, for India, has been postponed to the 20th inst. The mail to go by sea, via Mauritius, will be made up on the evening of the 20th.

A letter from Adrianople announces the arrival in that city of the Kurd Amman, with her 100 horses. She was only waiting for the orders of the Governor to begin a campaign.

From a return just published, it appears that the national income for the year ending the 31st April amounts to £24,774,000 lb. and the expenditure to £21,350,130 lb. 1s. This shows a surplus of £3,423,869 lb. 11s.

The imports of coffee into the port of London this year have been more than double what they were up to this date in 1853.

Recent advices from Alexandria state that the Viceroy of Egypt has repudiated the decree proclaiming the export of grain.

An observatory is being erected at Madrid, and the Government has ordered the requisite instruments to be constructed at London, Paris, and Munich.

At the last meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, the gold medal was awarded to Dr. Barth, for his important geographical discoveries in Central Africa.

LITERATURE.

REGINALD LYLE. By Miss PARDOE, author of the "Life of Marie de Medici," &c. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

We feel almost afraid to speak the truth about this new novel by Miss Pardoe. When there is nothing very unusual or very singular to be said of a work, everybody takes the critic's account of it with perfect good faith. Mediocrity is common both in people themselves and in their performances, and no one is surprised to hear, or to gather that he will find in it one or other of its thousand varieties, if he reads this or that last publication. On the opposite hand, when rare excellence happens to be attributed to any production, a great many persons immediately suspect that there must be some mistake. In general, people much more readily believe an assurance that only what they themselves could do has been done, than that something has been done which is much beyond the average capacity. An immense majority understand at once how a writer can be stupid; they could be stupid themselves, if they tried.

Drawing a long breath, then, we will confront the natural difficulties of a duty which devolves but too seldom on the literary reviewer. Miss Pardoe's last work is one of the most remarkable fictions we have ever read; and—why should we not say it courageously, since we think it honestly?—we consider "Reginald Lyle," in fact, to be at least equal, if not superior, to any novel written by a woman, in the English language. Of course (speaking still of lady writers), we put aside as things of no estimation or account whatever, in that grade of literary merit which we have now to examine, the whole mass of those miserable lucubrations which have no other distinction than that of being called "fashionable novels." Fashionable life is a fair and proper subject, like any other manner of actual and real life, for the novelist. Therefore we would not condemn, and we never have condemned, a fiction, because it selects that particular phase of the social orb for map or picture—still less because it includes it in wider delineations. But those uneventful almanacks of all that is most inane and worthless, and purposeless in the arrangements, not of men and women, but of euphonious names and grandiose titles, offered to our attention in the place of human beings and their human vicissitudes—those wretched productions are not the writings to be superior to which we would call a merit in "Reginald Lyle."

The mere "fashionable novel," to which we here passively allude, is fast becoming extinct, as a class of "literary," or rather as a class of most *illiterate*, works. But, such is the want of judgment in some of our writers, that, while abandoning the principle of making a book exclusively depend upon the rank and fashion of the imaginary characters introduced in it, they nevertheless rely a good deal for success on the employment of a smaller quantity of the same "galimatias," which ruined the elders and founders of their only very slightly ameliorated school. From the lowest let us look to the highest. Miss Edgeworth appears to us to be immeasurably the best of the female novelists of the three kingdoms, for reasons which it would cost us no difficulty indeed, but much space, to state. And even if our reader, on perusing this new work of Miss Pardoe's, should agree with us in thinking that there is no individual book of Miss Edgeworth's quite so finished as "Reginald Lyle," that will not affect Miss Edgeworth's paramount fame, or her title to be called the first in merit. This, for two reasons. The first is found in the great variety and quantity of what she has written, almost all excellent and all, perhaps, superior to everything by the author of "Reginald Lyle," except that work itself. The second reason consists in the greater originality and fire of Miss Edgeworth, evinced even in the very productions, which, as appertaining to such and such orders or classes of literary labour, answer to their own ends less completely. There are scores of novels which are less perfect than "Reginald Lyle," and which, nevertheless, display both more genius and more knowledge. But, as a piece of work, with a beginning, a middle, and an end, with enough of what its own mechanism wants, enough for utility, enough for pleasure, enough for profit, and with nothing extraneous; clean, incisive, bright, finished, durable, and beautiful, it is hard, indeed, to conceive a novel more perfect even in idea than this actually is in execution.

But how? It must, then, be a very unusual sort of book. Well, it is not a book of the usual sort. And if we devote to it but a short notice in proportion to its merit, this is the consequence of the exigencies of our space. However, we will indicate one or two things in a more particular manner. In the first place, out of some 930 pages of which the three volumes consist, there is not even one which can be termed dull; and, so far as our memory serves us, there are only five which come not justly within the description of interesting to an unwonted and remarkable degree.

The great point is a plot in these works which treat of common men and women, and of their common passions and common interests—taking up what history and science are forced to omit and to neglect. The great point in these valuable and necessary works is a plot; and the great point in a plot is to have it simple. Now, the plot of "Reginald Lyle" answers the primeval, natural, indispensable requirement of unity and simplicity in such a way that you could tell the scheme and design of it in a dozen words to a friend; and yet that plot is so full of pith and intrinsic juice, that it germinates into an inexhaustible profligity of natural incidents and situations. Why is a plot or design—for they are words which imply the same—so important so much more essential than execution? Because nothing can be executed till what is to be executed is determined. Two engineers sink for a well. The sinking belongs to execution. Where to sink belongs to design. One works in the wrong place, the other in the right. Even if the less perfect and the less scientific works be in the right place, and the more perfect and more scientific in the wrong, can there be any doubt about the result? The same principle, here hinted, would contain in all works of art the wasted and scattered energies of a design which wanted unity and simplicity and which was either misdirected originally or diverted by intervening distractions. We spare our readers a hundred obvious illustrations.

The next great merit in a novel is character. In "Reginald Lyle" there are many characters, and so directed, that we venture to say that not one of them will be easily or soon forgotten by those who read the work.

Of the four cardinal requisites of a novel, we now mention, third, what, in certain points of view, is perhaps the smallest—we mean style; a potent angel, however, whose presence, in the guise appropriate to the wants of the occasion, makes an insuperable difference in the fate both first and last, of literary productions. The style of the present book is, in the main, good; it is lively, fluent, natural, and tolerably correct. But that is the utmost we can say in its favour. There is one grammatical mistake repeated wherever there is room for the repetition. "Whence" cannot be substitutive to a verb. "I give the lie to whomsoever said so" or to "whomsoever it may be," is false English, and disgracefully clumsy style. Of course, Miss Pardoe knows all this as well as we know it. Such mistakes are mere oversights; but it is a thousand pities to permit oneself to contract a habit of making them, or that they should disfigure a work full of exalted beauties and merits. These furnish no excuse: it is as if a woman imagined that, because she had great and noble qualities of mind and heart, she could afford to appear in public with her stockings over her shoes, or her hair unbrushed, or exhibiting habitually any other undesirable form of small incorrectness.

The last great point is the morality of the work. Nothing can be higher. The tone all through is admirable; the treatment of incidents and narration is skilful; and there is not a hint of brilliancy and originality in the evolution of the result. We will not omit the interest by telling the story; but its lesson is so mightily adumbrated by observing that you could inscribe for motto on the title page of such a narrative the suggestive words—"Purity, Innocence, and Providence."

CORREGGIO: A TRAGEDY. By ADAM OEHLenschläger. Translated, with Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN. John W. Parker and Son.

So far as England and English readers are concerned, the "Correggio" of Oehlenschläger will, we think, remain for ever rather a play to read than a play to act. And yet it ought, in itself, to suit the stage excellently. The plot is natural and straightforward; the movement is clear; the characters are marked with a striking distinctness; the sentiments are noble or base in that vigorous degree which belongs to tragedy; and the poetry of the composition is of a high and beautiful kind. The play, we say, ought, in itself, to succeed on the stage. Yet it will scarce be the least of our task to point out that but few; the action is far more graphic than that of any tragedy which our national taste is accustomed to receive; and, indeed, the whole tone of the work is too tender, and the nature of the interest too quiet, too retiring, and too straitened in scope, and too peculiar in its source, to suit an audience accustomed to the rapid and stern excitement of the British drama. An artist's hopes and fears, and fate, as such, are in truth not the best subject for tragedy, wherever be the scene of representation, or of whatever nation the audience. An artist's destiny—if treated by a dramatist who bears in mind that the character, before and above being an artist, is a man—forms a proper element enough in any drama; just as a soldier, a merchant,

a priest may mingle in the mimic plot, for they mingle in the real. But we question whether Oehlenschläger has not made an original and fundamental mistake in the sources from which he seeks to derive the interest of his tragedy on the painter Correggio. Let us not be misunderstood. It is a fact which we could not deny, that thousands of persons exist, to whom their several pursuits and professions are respectively all the world, containing everything which concerns, and everything which, in their actual career, betides them. Therefore, in telling their story, the main interest would be in those things, or nowhere; and such a story might be a necessary story in recording facts; it might also possibly be an eligible subject, in peculiar cases, for fictitious narrative. But in the drama the very essence of what is wanted, is to represent characters in their relations with the general interests and the common passions of mankind; and even where, in a narrative, the chief peculiarity to be described in any given person, might be that he withdrew habitually from the contact of his fellow creatures, and led a life of remote isolation, yet, were that person made the principal figure in a tragedy, the only solid interest with which he could be invested, would be entirely wanting, unless situations in his life could be found, where that which constituted the paramount distinction of his character prevailed not at all, and where he could be represented in the very thick of human relations, and of the ordinary passions and destinies of life. A painter may, indeed, be an excellent character in a tragedy; but then the immediate plot-interest of his part must be made stronger than the peculiar professional interest of his character. The character is that which belongs to him independently of all the other individuals in the play; the part is the character in action along with the other individuals. And in the play, we contend, (and it is evident) the part is superior to the character. Wherever the character eclipses the part, it enfeebls and injures the drama as such. There must come out more of the character of a doctor, for example, in ten years' ordinary practice, than in the half-hour during which he happens to save some illustrious patient abandoned in despair by every other physician. But that half-hour is more dramatic than the previous ten years.

We question, then, whether in this tragedy, with its hero, the painter—in this "Correggio," Oehlenschläger is not a little, just a little (for general human interest he introduces also), more poet than dramatist. However, it is a noble and beautiful work to read, and before a select or congenial audience we could conceive it brilliantly successful even on the stage. The English public have now an opportunity of estimating the Danish poet. Mr. Theodore Martin's translation does not read in the slightest like a translation, so wonderfully easy, natural, and excellent is the English. We strongly recommend the book. The original is deemed a masterpiece in the north of Europe.

Before closing this brief account of one of the finest modern emanations of the Scandinavian muse, so admirably rendered here in our language, we must notice a curious little passage in the original; we say in the original, for, of course, Mr. Martin is not responsible for what Oehlenschläger may happen to have written. Probably, Mr. Martin himself will have remarked what we mean; he must have perceived it. Towards the bottom of page 57 of this version, occur the following lines (*logikur* Julio Romano):—

Raphael has raised to heaven what was of earth.
You draw the heavenly downwards from the skies,
To marry with a form of earthly mould.

We referred to the original text of Oehlenschläger; we think we have here to do with the original text, rather of one of the noblest of all English poets, John Dryden. Has the gifted Danish author ever read that inspired ode on "Alexander's Feast"? It ends, he will remember, with this couplet:—

He raised a mortal from the skies;
She drew an angel down.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE. By the Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A., F.S.A.—Bell.

THE study of the Gothic style of architecture has of late years been ably illustrated by the publication of several important works on the subject; the better appreciation of which is likewise to be traced in the edifices erected by contemporary architects. We no longer witness the multiplication of "Carpenters' Gothic," the stigma applied to many buildings of the first quarter of the present century. Our architects have studied with advantage the noble examples of antiquity; and have not compiled their designs "here a little and there a little;" but have imbibed the spirit of the period, and shown its artistic influence in scores of churches built within the last thirty years, to the commendable neglect of the mis-called Classical style adopted by Soane, and a host of designers of less note and success.

The volume before us is a valuable acquisition for the study of what has been termed our own style, in some of the finest examples, in French architecture, in many instances the work of English architects. The advantage of this travel and study M. Petit thus illustrates:—"The peculiarities of a national style strike the visitor more vividly than the native; while, on the other hand, the features to which he is accustomed acquire a new interest. The student may discover that many of those which he has been taught to consider necessary marks of Gothic architecture itself are, in fact, no more than national or local distinctions; and hence he may reduce into a narrow circle the system from which he endeavours to work out the true principles of the style."

"We cannot, I think (continues the author) fully enter into the character of English architecture, unless we give some attention also to French, German, and Italian. And if we take that most interesting period when the genius of the Gothic style was beginning to develop itself, namely, the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, we shall at once see the high claims of French architecture. The Italian never did reach to the Northern Gothic," which M. Petit considers the true Gothic, however fully he admits the beauty of the Southern Pointed styles. The German transition appears to him scarcely more than a peculiar form of the Romanesque, with little or no tendency to further progress. The French and the English have, however, at the above time, a decided movement in the direction of Northern Gothic; and they have an inherent and independent vitality of their own. It will be observed that the period to which M. Petit refers is subsequent to the Norman Conquest; hence he terms the architecture Normanised English, or Normanised French; "for the Normans are no more the indigenous people of one country than of the other." In England, there can scarcely be said to exist any anti-Norman style, for her alleged Saxon remains present nothing that can be opposed to the merits of the Norman. M. Petit supposes the case to have been much the same with a great part of northern France: "It is, therefore (he observes), in these localities that we might look for a more ready, rapid, and complete transition; while, in places where either Norman influence was less felt, or the native architecture more firmly established, the transition would be slow and imperfect, and a frequent impulse from without might be required to bring the new style to maturity. M. Petit believes the Gothic principle to have been more completely developed at an early period in England than anywhere else; and the comparisons between Amiens and Salisbury do not convince him to the contrary. In the work before us he has devoted himself principally to the Ante-Gothic, the Transitional, and the Early Gothic styles; those of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, much as they contribute to the magnificence of French ecclesiastical architecture, having occupied but little of the author's attention.

In advocacy of the plans here adopted, he maintains that a student would obtain more knowledge of English buildings, and also of foreign ones—each, of course, being taken in different localities—than by giving up his time exclusively to the former, and examining every old church or old specimen in the country. In England we do not possess sufficient remains of mediæval architecture for its revival, which is attested by the number of new churches now built on French or German models; and, as we look for something more than copies, piecemeal importation will not suffice.

It would far exceed our limit to attempt any enumeration of the contents of this large volume. The visits of inspection to celebrated specimens take the form of architectural tours, the personal and topographical interest of which is well sustained. The Cathedrals of Chartres, Amiens, Bourdeaux, Angiers, Angoulême, and Rouen, have yielded many picturesque illustrations. The majority of the subjects are ecclesiastical; but the château is occasionally laid under contribution. The engravings consist of entire edifices, as well as portions and fragments and characteristic details. Some are anatomical, professedly rough copies of rough sketches; others are nicely executed from clever drawings by Mr. Philip de la Motte; and they are, altogether, about 250 in number. The volume has a pleasant and handsome style; and no pains appears to have been spared to make it as complete and as commensurate with the importance and interest of the subject. As a work of highly artistic character, and a valuable contribution to the history and restoration of Gothic architecture, these "Studies" will, doubtless, be acceptable to the profession, as well as to the general reader.

FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE generous sentiments inspired by the Great Exhibition of 1851 are already producing remarkable and important results. Art in distant climes is beginning to establish itself as a brotherhood, irrespective of distinct nationalities. Last year the artists of Germany sent their first contributions, and got up an exhibition of their own, on a small scale certainly, in New Bond-street; and now their brethren of the French school follow their example, by displaying some of their finest works at the small gallery, 121, Pall-Mall. We hope the time may not be far distant when monopolies, and *cliqués*, which flourish under a system of monopoly, being abolished, the arts of France, Germany, England, and of Europe generally, may meet annually in congress under the same roof. With the expression of this wish, we turn to the Exhibition of French Art now opened to us.

Looking round upon the small collection of pictures, 134 in number, here brought together, and recalling to mind the works of Poussin, Bourdon, Lebrun, Laguerre, Watteau, Boucher, Greuze, Vernet, David, and other by-gone artists, in the order of their date, we cannot help observing, that perhaps no school of art has displayed so much variety, so little fixity of purpose, as that of France; cold classicism, high-flown sentiment, landscape, and *genre* in its most familiar phases, have all been fashionable in turns. The last effort at the grand classic style expired with David; and, taking the present Exhibition as a criterion, we should say that the tendency of art was now towards the realities of every-day life—the efforts upon the purely Dutch model being decidedly the most successful and agreeable. In humorous subjects the fun verges upon the absurd, the incidents being often puerile; in sentimental subjects, the treatment is cold and formal, smacking of the pedantry and affectation of the modern German school; whilst in romantic or melodramatic subjects, the pencil runs into extravagance, and the canvas is loaded with accessories, obviously studied from stage properties.

François Biard, an artist of considerable repute, affords examples of all these errors: "Madame Du Barry Consulting Cagliostro on her Destiny" is overloaded with material, and crudely painted. "Before the Party," and "After the Party," are two comic episodes of real life, spoiled by being overdone; in one, the master of the house scrubbing the floors, with his hair in papers, at the moment of the arrival of his guests; in the other, extinguishing the lights before the last of the company have departed. "The Interior of a Custom-house," exhibiting the process of bunnet crushing, carpet bag tumbling, and other grievances to which travellers are doomed, is clever in the idea; but extravagantly worked out. "Undine" and "The Hammock" are two female figures, hard in outline, and cold and unreal in colouring. "Gulliver in the Isle of Giants" is a large picture, based upon an extraordinary, and, we think, mistaken notion—that of giving microscopic studies of the wild flowers in the neighbourhood of Paris, in magnified proportions, the figure of Gulliver being introduced to show off the single leaf of "a very humble weed" which covers him. The effect is that of mockery; to relish the picture, one ought to look at it through an inverted telescope.

In landscape—that is, in the genuine sentiment of landscape painting—French art is not yet at home, though there are one or two pretty little sketches, interspersed amongst many others which we cannot approve of, in the present collection. "Sheep in the Underwood," by Mlle. Bonheur; a "Landscape on the Banks of a River," by Karl Girardet; and a "Landscape—View of Chateau d'Eu," by Paul Huet, are amongst the former; whilst the "Campagna of Rome," and "Cascines, near Rome," by Jadin Louis, must be condemned for their coarse, ungenial treatment. It may be added, generally, that in the pieces where water is introduced, its execution is not successful, either as regards the transparency and colour of the material, or the contour of the surface, when agitated.

Amongst the historical pictures is one by Robert Fleury, representing Peter the Great pardoning his dishonest minister, Menzikoff, on his death-bed, which displays considerable artistic merit, more particularly the prostrate figure of Menzikoff, which is skillfully drawn. The Emperor, however, who squeezes his hand, has in his expression somewhat too much of conventional commonplace.

Meissonier exhibits a half-length study of "Charlemagne," in which the head is very characteristic; but the breadth of the figure is marred by an unsuccessful attempt at foreshortening the right arm.

"Daphnis and Chloe," by Brochart, is a pretty group, delicately painted, though somewhat affected in treatment.

"The Widow's Mite," by Dubufe, displays capital drawing, a good tone of colouring, and much pleasing sentiment, particularly in the subdued melancholy of the faces, and the intelligence thrown into those of the two children in front.

"Leaving the Village," by Luminais, is an imaginary subject; an old woman, accompanied by her son and daughter, forced, probably, by some reverse of fortune, to abandon her home; the little all of the family being stored away with them in a post, which the young lad propels with a pole. The expression of their faces tells their sad story, and the resignation with which they contemplate their future destiny.

Muller treats the subject of the "Prodigal Son"—if it be meant for that of Scripture—after rather an original manner: a young rascal of the modern school, indulging in an orgie, in company with two females, one of whom fills his glass with wine, whilst the other prepares to take a gold chain from his neck.

Ary Schaeffer displays much power of expression and depth of thought in "The Entombment," "Francesca di Rimini," and "The Conversion of St. Augustine;" but his pencil is cold, and his drawing often betrays the formality of the German School.

Of the remaining historical subjects exhibited, we notice a copy, in small dimensions, of Delacroix's fresco of "The Great Artists of the Revival," the original of which is at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, which may be taken as a fair example of the peculiar talent and the peculiar mannerism of that master; and the celebrated picture of the "Death of the Duc de Guise," by the same hand, the property of the Duc d'Aumale, of which striking composition we must be permitted to observe that it is more effective in the engraving than in the original.

We stated at the outset that French art appears to be just now peculiarly successful in works of pure *genre*—"conversation pieces," as they are termed—after the true Dutch and Flemish model. There are several charming specimens of the kind in the present Exhibition, which we should find it difficult to surpass, or match, in any living school.

Plassan is entitled to the first notice for productions of this class; and the best of his three little pictures is that entitled "The Concert," which represents a young lady seated at a pianoforte, her back to the spectator, but by the turn of her head showing that she feels the music she is playing, whilst a young gentleman sitting towards the spectator, is accompanying her upon the violoncello, the speaking strings of which he watches with an intelligent expression. The treatment of the whole is very delicate and masterly, the colouring cool and agreeable. The other two pieces, "The Foot-bath," and "Lady and Lap-dog," exhibit the same merit of design and execution, and is each pretty in its way.

Fauvellet has a clever little sketch of a young girl "Consulting the Cards," and a "Young Lady" seated in an arm-chair, in which, however, we discover a somewhat coarse and hasty manner—the hands unduly large.

Duverger has two comic pieces, the "Bad Penny" (under ordeal at a shop), and "Indiscretion Punished," representing a man coming stealthily into a room, whilst his wife, a "strong-minded woman," stands behind the door with the uplifted broom in her hand, prepared to welcome him in a manner more striking than successful.

Richel has two very clever pieces, "Indifference," a group of a very haughty young lady and her lover; and "The Music Lesson," wherein an ancient professor, dressed in black, is performing upon a violin, in presence of a lady who looks severely critical.

Over the chimney-piece is an equestrian portrait of the Emperor of the French, by Alfred de Dreux—a capital likeness;—but the horse is abominably done.

Having thus briefly noticed some of the principal features in this novel Exhibition, we have only to commend it to those who take an interest in the progress and prospects of the arts, as well worthy of their attention.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.—The decree augmenting the number of recruits to be raised this year from 80,000 to 110,000 men has given rise to litigation. Every young man in France, without exception, being liable to be drawn for the army, a number of insurance societies have sprung up, who for a premium undertake to provide a substitute in the event of the party paying the premium being drawn. The insurers now object, that their contract must be understood to apply only to ordinary risk; and that, now that the chances of being drawn are nearly doubled, it would be manifestly unjust to hold them responsible. The question has been brought before the Lisle Tribunal of Commerce, which has decided against the insurers. An appeal has been entered, and the case will doubtless be carried to the court of the last resort.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1854.



"A LETTER-WRITER, SEVILLE."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(Continued from first page.)

glance. In the Sculpture Room, the chief point of note is that there is no large portrait statue, beyond that of Sir Robert Walpole (by Bell) for the New Houses of Parliament. Mr. Jones's busts of the Queen and the Prince, to be presented to Mr. Dargan, occupy the principal position; flanked on either side by a "startled" girl, called "The Young Naturalist," by Weekes, and "Godiva," unstartled, by Marshall—the latter by far the better figure.

Of the general arrangement of the Exhibition we gave this account:—Our readers will remember that the Exhibition is shown in three great rooms, leading into one another; in two offshoots, for Miniatures and Architectural Drawings; and in a kind of cell or coal-cellar, for Sculpture. The principal room is to the east, facing the portico of St. Martin's Church; and there the places of honour are occupied by Eastlake's "Irene" (a female head so called); by Landseer's very large picture of "Royal Sports on Hill and Loch;" by Frith's "Life at the

Sea-side;" and by Leslie's scene from the "Rape of the Lock;" while above, among the portraits of honour, we find Grant's fine full-length of Lord John Russell facing Pickersgill's bad full-length of The Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Middle Room, the best places are occupied by MacIise's "Strongbow," Frank Stone's "Old, Old Story," Creswick's "Passing Cloud;" Landseer's "Dandie Dinmont, the favourite old Skye Terrier of her Majesty;" "The Chequered Shade" of Lee and Cooper; Edward Cooke's "French Lugger Running into Calais;" and Ward's



"THE WOODLAND TREES."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, F.A.



TRAVELLER ATTACKED BY WOLVES.—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.

"Last Sleep of Argyll." Stepping westward, into the West Room, we observe that the Hanging Committee has deservedly assigned places of honour to Hannah's "Countess of Nithsdale," Phillips's "Seville Letter-writer," Dobson's "Charity of Dorcas," Ansdell's "Traveller Attacked by Wolves," "Le Jeune's" "Christ Blessing Little Children," Sydney Cooper's "Common Fare," Roberts's small picture of "The Frith of Forth," and Charles Collins's pre-Raphaelite, "Thought of Bethlehem."

Taking the pictures—as the Duke of Wellington always took them—in the order of the Catalogue, we would direct attention to the following:—50, "The Swing," by F. Goodall, A.; 57, "The Last of the Crew," C. Stanfield, R.A.; 63, "Royal Sports on Hill and Loch," by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.; 68, Head of Mr. Macaulay, M.P.—an admirable portrait, painted on the Raeburn principle; 70, "Blackberrying," G. Smith; 73, "The Silver Pool," F. R. Lee; 85, "A Villager's Offering," T. Webster, R.A.—a child offering a dish of mushrooms to an old woman at a cottage door; 104, "A Breakfast Party"—a little girl and two dogs begging—by the same artist; 116, "A Jury," by J. B. O'Neill—fellow-jurymen trying in vain, evidently, to persuade an obstinate jurymen; 122, "The Woodland Tees," Creswick, R.A.; 123, "Lady Sarah Spencer"—a small full-length—by J. Hollins, A.; 139, "La Rochelle," by Stanfield, R.A.; 157, "Life at the Sea-side," by Frith, R.A.; 192, "Scene from 'The Rape of the Lock,'" Leslie, R.A.; 200, "Church of Santa Maria de la Salute, at Venice," by Roberts, R.A.; 205, a Portrait (Lady Eastlake), by Boxall, A.; 212, "An Old English Homestead," by Redgrave, R.A.; 216, "The Pet of the Common," by J. C. Horsley; 217, "The Friends," by Cope, R.A.; 227, "A Study," by Egg, A.; and 233, "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris," by Hook, A. In the Middle Room, as Mr. Murray's hand-bookers say, observe 254, "Morning Effect—Harbledown Park," Cooper, A.; 258, "The Old, Old Story," Stone, A.; 264, "Zuyder Zee Botter"—returning to port—Cooke, A.; 278, "Sheep Gathering in Glen Highgan, Isle of Skye," 314, "First Class—the Meeting," and 361, "Second Class—the Parting," both by Mr. Solomon, and in the hanging shamefully parted; 380, "Chastity," from Comuz, by Frost, A.; 377, "The Awakening Conscience," a pre-Raphaelite picture, by W. H. Hunt; and 394, "French Luger Running into Calais." In the West Room, the visitor will do well to observe 403, "Last Sleep of Argyll," by Ward, A.R.A.; 425, "The Governors," by Miss R. Solomon; 426, "The Countess of Nithsdale and George I.," by Hannah; 471, "Spring Flowers," by Miss Mutrie; 479, "Orchids and other Flowers," by Miss A. F. Mutrie; 492, "Gulderius and Arviragus Repeating the Dirge over Imogen," by W. Gale—almost a new name to us, but one to be heard of hereafter; 503, "Tyndale Translating the Bible into English," by A. Johnston; 506, "Christopher Sly," by H. S. Marks—a new name and no common hand; 507, a clever kind of Vander Leyden view in Holland, by C. Springer—another new name; 520, "The Charity of Dorcas," by W. T. C. Dobson—worthy of Eastlake in his best period; 582, "Scene from the Camp at Chobham," by Mrs. E. M. Ward; and 590, "Evening in the Meadows," by Lee and Creswick. Of these we are enabled, this week, by the courtesy of their artists, to engrave four:—1, Ward's "Last Sleep of Argyll" (403); 2, Creswick's "Woodland Tees" (122); 3, Phillips's "Letter-writer of Seville" (470); 4, Ansdell's "Traveller Attacked by Wolves" (586).

Mr. Ward's large and only picture represents the "Last Sleep of the Earl of Argyll," who was executed at Edinburgh early in the reign of James II. He was the son of the first Marquis of Argyll, and the father of the first Duke of Argyll. This, the second of a series of eight pictures painted for the Commons corridor, by order of the Royal Commissioners, embodies the following passage in Macaulay's History:—

So effectually had religious faith and hope, co-operating with natural courage and equanimity, composed his spirits, that, on the very day on which he was to die, he dined with appetite, conversed with gaiety at table, and after his last meal lay down, as he was wont, to take a short slumber, in order that his body and mind might be in full vigour when he should mount the scaffold. At this time one of the Lords of the Council, who had probably been bred a Presbyterian, and had been seduced by interest to join in oppressing the church of which he had once been a member, came to the castle with a message from his brethren, and demanded admittance to the Earl. It was answered that the Earl was asleep. The Privy Councillor thought that this was a subterfuge, and insisted on entering. The door of the cell was softly opened, and there lay Argyll on the bed, sleeping, in his iron, the placid sleep of infancy. The conscience of the renegade smote him.

Mr. Ward has worked well up to the passage. He has had the scene and the occasion continually before him. He has wrought, indeed, as if he had lived in Argyll's times, and been a spectator of the scene, as so successfully depicts. His figures are of the size of life, and the whole is painted with a fuller and juicier brush than usual. It is in every respect a noble pendant to his "Montrose" in the same corridor. With a tact everywhere visible in Mr. Ward's best works, he has confined the incident of his picture to one portion of the story related by Mr. Macaulay. The spectator of the incident is said to have turned away sick at the heart, and to have run from the Castle as if to free his mind from so solemn a circumstance. Mr. Fox has told the story, in our opinion, better than Mr. Macaulay; but the reader shall judge for himself:—

Before he left the Castle, he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed not only calmly, but even cheerfully, with Mr. Charteris and others. After dinner he retired, as was his custom, to his bed-chamber, where, it is recorded, that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in his bed, one of the members of the Council came, and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him. Upon being told that the Earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the manager disbelieved the account, which he considered as a device to avoid further questionings. To satisfy him the door of the bed-chamber was half opened, and he then beheld, enjoying a sweet and tranquil slumber, the man who, by the doom of him and his fellows, was to die within the space of two short hours. Struck with this sight he hurried out of the room, quitted the Castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprised by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded that he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, "No, no! that will not help me; I have been in at Argyll, and saw him sleeping as pleasantly as ever man did, within an hour of eternity. But, as for me, —" The name of the person to whom this anecdote relates, is not mentioned, and the truth of it may, therefore, be fairly considered as liable to that degree of doubt, with which men of judgment receive every species of traditional history. Woodrow, however, whose veracity is above suspicion, says he had it from the most unquestionably authority. It is not in itself unlikely; and who is there that would not wish it true? What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophical mind to see the oppressor in the zenith of his power envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue—what an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which innocence alone can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonised him was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or at least of some increase of wealth which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy, our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation.

While standing before Mr. Ward's picture, the spectator may exclaim with the person who actually beheld the scene—"I have been in Argyll's prison; I have seen him within an hour of eternity, sleeping as sweetly as ever man did."

The subject of Mr. Creswick's landscape engraved in our present Number, is "The Woodland Tees," and a sweeter landscape never came from the pencil of this thoroughly English painter. The junction of the Greta and the Tees is the subject of one of Turner's finest drawings. How beautiful are our English rivers! Coleridge meditated over a poem, to be entitled "The Brook," and chose his motto from Burns:—

The Muse nee poet ever fand her,
Till by herself she learn'd to wander
Adown some trotting burn's meander,
And no think lang.

But he made no progress in what had been from his Muse a first-rate performance. What a delightful book might be made from the fine things said about, and from the fine pictures painted from, our English rivers. Whenever such a book is published, Mr. Creswick will be found a large and valuable contributor.

Mr. Phillips's "Letter-Writer of Seville," painted for her Majesty, is in its way a little masterpiece. It reminds us, in the subject especially, of Wilkie's "Letter-Writer"—Wilkie's last great work—now about to pass under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson, with the rest of Lord Charles Townshend's fixtures; while in its treatment, in the successful fidelity of its details, it is up to the mark of John Lewis—no mean excellence to have reached. If this was a commission, her Majesty has obtained a fine picture; if it was a purchase when painted, her Majesty has evinced anew her taste in the Fine Arts.

What can be said of Mr. Ansdell's large Snyder-like picture, that occupies an entire page of our paper, and forms so attractive a feature in the Exhibition, but that it is every way worthy of his well-deserved

reputation? What can be finer than the dying wolf? Life is seen retreating from his limbs, while pain is visible in every part. Wolves like these followed Mazeppa, and howled so loud, as Campbell tells us, on Oncolaskai's shore.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.

The Eighty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts was inaugurated on Saturday by the usual Banquet. The rooms were thrown open at two o'clock to the guests, and several Cabinet Ministers and personages of distinction availed themselves of the excellent opportunity thus afforded to inspect at leisure the pictures contained in the Exhibition. Mr. Grant's portrait of Lord John Russell, in the East Room, attracted universal attention, and his Lordship, upon his arrival, received the congratulations, not only of his colleagues, but of his political opponents, upon the spirited and characteristic likeness.

Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, took the chair about half-past six. Among the distinguished guests were—the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Council, Lord J. Russell, Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Hardinge, the Marquis of Bath, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Campbell, the Lord Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Lord Ashburton, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Hon. Justice Coleridge, Mr. C. Dickens, Sir H. Ellis, Mr. J. Foster, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Layard, the Lord Mayor, Mr. M. Milnes, Lord Overstone, Professor Owen, Sir R. H. Inglis, &c. Altogether, about 140 sat down to dinner.

The cloth having been removed, and the customary loyal toasts given, the President proposed "The Army and Navy;" and, referring to the soldiers and sailors engaged in active service, expressed a hope that they might return in triumph, and that their ultimate conquest would be the conquest of an honourable peace.

Lord Hardinge replied on behalf of the army, and the Earl of Hardwicke on behalf of the navy. The latter referred at some length to the ignorant impatience with which the public demand that something should be done against Russia. For his part he did not think it would be wise for our ships to try their strength against stone walls. He had the utmost confidence in the judicious conduct of our commanders, in the gallantry of our officers, and in the existence of the same honest and determined fighting material on the part of our seamen; but, unless the Russian force came out of port, the present campaign would probably pass without any serious act of warfare.

After proposing the health of the Lord Chancellor, and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—to which both gentlemen replied in very excellent taste—the President proposed the health of Lord John Russell and of Mr. Disraeli.

Lord John Russell, in answering for his part in the toast—although happy to say that political opposition had never produced the slightest ill-will between him and the right hon. gentleman whose name had been associated with his—might observe that, so far as politics were concerned, there was a somewhat violent contrast. "I miss entirely those tender tints which are so remarkably characteristic of your President (Laughter) in his pictures, which reflect so well the delicacy of feeling and refinement of mind that belong to him (Hear). But he has departed very far from his own style of colouring on this occasion, and has produced the most violent contrasts (Laughter); somewhat in the style of the pictures exhibited in the early years of the Royal Academy, when it was not unfrequent for distinguished artists, on the last days before the opening of the Exhibition, to throw in some violent reds or tawdry yellows, in order to make their pictures seen and remarked by the crowd. You must, therefore, excuse me if, while I pay, as I am bound to pay, every sort of respect to the gentleman whose name is coupled with my own, I must still say that with regard to our political opinions that harmony which ought to distinguish your president as a painter has hardly been maintained (Laughter). In one respect, however, there has been a point of agreement between myself and the right hon. gentleman. Both of us have had the honour of having our resemblances painted by a distinguished artist—by a man whose talent I honour, and whose friendship I have the happiness to enjoy (Cheers). I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to pay this eminent artist the tribute of my regard and gratitude for the honour that has been done to me, and in that sentiment I sympathise, and certainly agree with the right hon. gentleman" (Cheers).

Mr. Disraeli, without affectation, felt honoured in having his name associated with a celebrated artist and a famous statesman. After some well-turned compliments to Lord J. Russell, as well as to the artist, he went on to show the fallacy of the common notion that, because a nation is at war, the arts of peace must be neglected. "You will rather find, if you appeal to history, that it is when a nation feels and thinks the most deeply that the arts most flourish (Hear, hear). It was during the greatest struggle in which the Athenians were ever engaged—the Peloponnesian war—that Phidias flourished; and we ought to feel, at this moment, that we aggravate the evils of war if, while it is our determination to make those efforts that are necessary to vindicate the honour and interests of this country, we do not also do all in our power, by our sacrifices and by our energy, to advance the cultivation of the human mind and the refinement of the human intellect (Cheers). After all it is a marvel how little is required greatly to assist the public taste (Hear). We have had many occasions to mourn over those opportunities which we have lost from the want of a very small sum advanced by the Government to purchase works which would have improved the public taste. I can imagine the despair of a public servant when he sees millions expended for the operations of war and the arrangements of a campaign, and feels that a gallery must be sacrificed, and that the opportunity of obtaining works of art of priceless value must be foregone when they might be obtained at a slight expenditure compared with the vast cost that is entailed by the policy which we, from a sense of duty, pursue (Hear). We ought not to tolerate the opinion that it is necessary to forego those opportunities which may present themselves of advancing the public taste, and we ought, on one day in the year at least, to look forward to the time when it shall be considered the duty of a statesman to serve his country and to advance the arts" (Loud cheers).

The President, in proposing "Prosperity to the City of London and the health of the Lord Mayor," expressed a hope that the noble opportunity now presented to the Corporation of opening a free space on the south-east side of St. Paul's would not be lost. The Lord Mayor said he would do his utmost to impress upon the Corporation the views expressed by the President.

"The Health of Lord Palmerston" was proposed by the President, who alluded to the obligations which the friends of Art were under to the Home Secretary for the Smoke Prevention Bill.

Lord Palmerston (whose rising was greeted with prolonged cheering) said: "It could hardly be expected, when so dark a cloud lowering over the face of Europe, that the unwholesome cloud that has lowered over the surface of London should attract the notice that you have been pleased to give to the subject. But in such an assembly as this, in which I see collected some of the most eminent artists in Europe, it is natural that you should draw attention to a circumstance deeply affecting the works of their genius. Mr. President, that which the Government of which I have the honour to be a member accomplished last year was merely altering the manner of doing a thing. The consumption of smoke was no novelty—it had been going on for ages, but the consumption of smoke had been going on in our lungs, instead of in our chimneys (Laughter and cheers). That which we proposed, and which Parliament agreed to, was only this, that the smoke should vanish in our chimneys, instead of blackening our insides (Continued laughter). It had long been a subject of great grief to those who visited London to think that from that vast volume of carbon which was perpetually floating over our heads, all the finest works of ancient art, and the productions of modern genius, whether of our painters, our sculptors, or our architects, were doomed to receive accumulation, hiding their merits and defacing their beauties (Cheers). If we could at any time rejoice at the prospect of the removal of this inconvenience it is now, when we see around us so many beautiful productions of modern genius, and feel what a calamity it would be if, in the course of a short period, all the lights of the pictures we see before us were destined to become shadows, and all the shadows black darkness, and if their beauties were hid from view by a daily deposit of those abominable blacks which used to greet us when we put our heads out of the window."

Several other toasts having been given, the President left the chair shortly after ten o'clock; and, after a brief glance round the saloons, which were brilliantly lighted up for the occasion, the guests dispersed.

The following donations have been made to the undermentioned charities in the name of the late Miss Taylor, of Claremont Villa, Finchley-road, by William Taylor, Esq., her administrator, viz.:—St. Mary's Hospital, £100; Royal Free Hospital, £100; Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, £100; Society for Promulgation of the Gospel, £50; Samaritan Free Hospital, £50; Asylum for Idiots, £50; Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, £50.

THE CORN TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND HOLLAND.—Advices from Rotterdam state that considerable anxiety is felt among the Dutch importers of Russian grain regarding their position in consequence of the war. This trade between Holland and Russia is large, particularly in rye, which is used for the manufacture of spirits, and it appears that it has been the custom of the merchants to effect purchases during the winter, for delivery at the opening of the navigation at all the various ports, Archangel included, and meanwhile to make heavy advances. For the whole to arrive, it is alleged, it would be necessary to allow shipments during the entire summer; and, as the Orders in Council recently issued by the British Government are not considered to convey a certainty of such permission being granted, a deputation is contemplated of the leading grain importers of Holland to proceed to London. These gentlemen, it is said, will wait upon Lord Clarendon, with the view of petitioning the Government for special licenses for the transport in Dutch vessels to Holland of such *bond fide* property as they may now have lying in Russian hands.

LOVE AND MAY.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

With buds and thorns about her brow
I met her in the woods of May
Bending beneath a loaded bough:
She seemed so young, and was so fair,
A rosy freshness in her air
Spoke morning gliding into day.

Wild as an untamed bird of Spring
She sported mid the forest ways
Whose blossoms pale did round her cling.
Blithe was she as the banks of June
Where humming bees keep sweetest tune;
The soul of love was in her lays.

Her words fell soft upon my ear
Like dropping dew from leafy spray:
She knew no shame, and felt no fear;
She told me how her childhood grew—
Her joys how keen, her cares how few:
She smiled, and said her name was May.

May of my heart! oh, darling May!
Thy form is with the shows that fleet;
And I am weak, and worn, and grey!
I see no more the things I loved,
The paths wherein their beauty moved
Do seem to fail beneath my feet.

I marked her for a little space;
And soon she seemed to heed me not,
But gathered flowers before my face.
Oh! sweet to me her untaught ways:
The love I bore her all my days
Was born of that wild woodland spot.

I never called her bride nor wife;
I watched her bloom a little more,
And then she faded out of life:
She quaffed the wave I might not drink,
And I stood thirsting on the brink!
Oh! hurrying tide—oh! dreary shore!

They knew not that my heart was torn;
They said a fever left me mad,
And I had babbled of a thorn,
A withered May, and scattered bloom,
A well of tears, and wayside tomb—
Alas! 'twas all the lore I had!

And to this day I am not clear;
My stricken mind doth grope its way,
Like those who walk where woods are sere:
I cannot see to set apart
Two things so crushed into my heart
As May and Love—and Love and May!

Still, shouting 'neath the greenwood tree,
Glad children call upon her name;
But life and time are changed to me:
The grass is growing where she trod,
Above her head a bladeless sod—
The very earth is not the same.

Oh! heavy years, grow swift and brief!
Death, lay thine hand upon my brow!
I wither as a shrunk-up leaf.
I perished while my days were young;
The thoughts to which my spirit clung
Consumed me like a sapless bough.

And now, O May! my vanished May!
Our thorns are gathered, one by one,
And all their bloom is borne away.
The corn is reaped, the sheaf is bound,
The Gleaner's foot is on the ground,
And pain is past—and life is done!

THE LATE PROFESSOR JAMESON may almost be said to have been a native of Edinburgh, for he was born in its largest suburb, Leith, in 1773, and therefore he was, at the time of his death, upwards of eighty years of age. He held the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, as Regius Professor of that branch of science for very nearly half a century—a fact, in regard to time, almost without precedent in the lives of teachers in any one department of instruction. In 1804 he was appointed to this professorship, and instituted as Lecturer on Mineralogy, and Keeper of the rich Museum of the University. He began his career as a student at college, intending to educate himself for medicine; but he was won over by the charms of natural science, particularly mineralogy. He placed himself under the instruction of the celebrated Werner, at Freiberg, in Germany, and thus, in addition to the special object of study, which led him to do this, he acquired that complete knowledge of the German language—then not much known in this country—for which he was so well known, and which he turned to such good account in his scientific treatises and publications. His first work was "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Island of Arran and the Scottish Isles." Subsequently, he published "A System of Mineralogy, comprehending Geognosy, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Economical Mineralogy." The rare and beautiful collection of objects of the Museum of the University of Edinburgh was brought together, and arranged in its present masterly manner, almost entirely under his direction and personal superintendence; a collection of natural history specimens, which, for beauty, number, and variety, is hardly to be found surpassed, if equalled, in any other museum. He was one of the originators of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, which has for years commanded and maintained the very highest position amongst scientific periodicals. He moreover contributed valuable papers to other scientific journals, as the "Wernerian Transactions," &c. Professor Jameson was a member of almost all the scientific societies of Europe and America.

TURKISH PATRIOTISM.—Diamonds and pearls of the finest description have been received in Paris from Turkey, to such an extent, that the dealers anticipate a great fall in the market. They are utterly unsaleable at the prices asked for them, but there is no doubt the owners, when they have received an account of the state of the market, will consent to a large reduction. Some of these diamonds and pearls are said to have been sent by the Sultan himself; but the greater part have been consigned by members of the Turkish nobility, who want to raise the means of contributing to the expenses of the war.

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PAPERHANGINGS and PANEL DECORATIONS, in Elegant New Designs.—White and gold panel drawing-room paper, 18d. per yard; ditto, with gold and green flock pillars, 10d. per yard; ditto, with crimson flock and gold, 1s. per yard; crimson and scarlet flock dining-room papers, 3d. to 4d. per yard. Patterns sent to all parts of the kingdom for approval.—W. REDKISSON'S old established manufactory, 41, Fenchurch-street.

TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.
MR. MECCHI has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, which he doubts not will command them all to the approval of his patrons. All persons of taste should hasten to inspect the unique and recherché STOCK of ELEGANCES now exhibited in his new SHOW ROOMS, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, near the India House. He has brought out some most superb and novel specimens in papier maché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his former space, he has fitted up splendid show-rooms, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant specimens this country can produce. He has the best Stock in London of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, and every thing for the Toilet and Work-table. Illustrated Catalogue gratis. N.B. Mr. Mecchi has secured the best location at the Crystal Palace.

INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
 set in Fine Gold, of superior Workmanship, charges strictly Moderate.—Messrs. JONES and BELL, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 23, Seckville-street, Piccadilly, from 7, Pall-mall, having had many years' practical experience in remedying the various imperfections of the Teeth, can with confidence guarantee the success of every case undertaken by them for personal appearance, comfort, and durability. Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fitted without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay; and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 5.

MUSLINS.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, established for the sale of MUSLINS ONLY, AT 16, OXFORD-STREET, have just received their SECOND IMPORTATION. The Variety is endless, the Colours perfectly fast; many of the Designs are passing beautiful, and all of that ladylike character so peculiar to the French. The Price varies from 2s. the robe to two guineas. PATTERNS SENT FREE. 16, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

THE ARGYLL GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
 216 and 218, REGENT-STREET.
 D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors.
 Every Requisite for Mourning, COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLIMENTARY. At a Moments' Notice. D. NICHOLSON and CO.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.—This Garment, so much used and so highly approved of for Home and Continental Travelling, may be had of the Maker, J. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. P.S.—Directions for measuring, patterns of material, and list of prices, sent post free, on application.

TO THE LADIES.—Ease with Elegance, Durability and Cheapness with a guaranteed fit.—The celebrated CORSETS PLASTIQUES, which have been so universally approved of and recommended since their introduction to this country, may be had at the Dépôt of the Inventor, 84, Tottenham-street, opposite St. James's Church, and at the Agent's, 30, Brompton-row. Ladies can be fitted in a few minutes, a saloon being set apart for the purpose. Testimonials may be seen at the Dépôt. Price from 7s. 6d.

JAMES SCOTT and COMPANY beg to announce that they have now OPENED their PREMISES, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard. Their Stock of SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, DRESSES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACE, &c., is entirely new and replenished with every novelty for the present season. Having made their purchases under all the advantages of the present state of trade, they are enabled to offer many goods at unusually low prices—77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET (also in the rear, viz. 29, 30, and 31, WARWICK-STREET).

Mr. SIMES has the honour to acquaint the numerous patrons whose confidence he has for so many years received at this Establishment, that the alterations of the premises are now completed. These alterations were commenced upon the retirement of his late partners, and were rendered necessary by the formation of a new firm, and for the introduction, with new principles of business, of a perfectly new and elegant assortment of Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Dresses of all kinds, and Family Linen.

The principles here adopted as being new, namely, the offering of the best articles at small profits, for immediate cash payments, are only so applied to this branch of business: they have for many years, with satisfaction to the public, been followed by Messrs. NICOLL, the Patent Patentees, of this street and elsewhere. Messrs. NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES (the new firm) beg to annex the following advertisement, which, with others they propose from time to time to publish, will very briefly describe the novelties and advantages to be submitted by them at WARWICK HOUSE, REGENT-STREET.

AT WARWICK HOUSE
 Every article is marked in plain figures, and Ladies will find that, while every facility will be offered for their ready inspection of a most beautiful collection of materials, the opportunities to purchase—viz. in small lots, or in quantities (wholesale) will never be permitted by the new firm of NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET.

WARWICK HOUSE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.—This is a new feature to the above Establishment, and will offer great facilities and savings of expense to Ladies, who may more than counterbalance the effects of an increased taxation by selecting their dresses from an immense assortment in the Lower Ware-rooms, and by having them made up in the new Upper Rooms by skilled artists, whose services are engaged. It is anticipated that this novel principle will be appreciated by the Patrons of this Establishment, and it must be manifest that a considerable part of the ordinary expense and trouble may be saved. Ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing-rooms, and not having fixed town residences, will find boudoirs prepared for their use, and a private entrance in Warwick-street. NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET.

THE WARWICK-HOUSE MANTLE.—The configuration of this truly elegant garment has been Registered (6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65): the price ranges from One Guinea upwards; but the cost is necessarily governed by the material used. Such can be bought in London only of NICOLL, HAYNES,

LACE and MUSLIN MANTLES, Dresses, &c., of the most elegant description, at extremely moderate prices. A great variety for selection at St. Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon.—D. BIDDLE, established (as HAYWARD'S) 1770.

SUMMER MANTLES.—A beautiful display of SILK MANTLES, in the most elegant styles of the present season, from the simple and inexpensive, suitable for young ladies.—D. BIDDLE, 81, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon; established (as HAYWARD'S) 1770.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH and ENGLISH SILKS, from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per yard less than the Manufacturer's prices, at SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street. Patterns sent for inspection to any part (free by post).

KING and CO., SILKMERCEES, &c., 243, REGENT-STREET, respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the five following Advertisements, containing particulars of the Spring Silks, Muslins, Barages, Shawls; &c., which are now ready for inspection, at 243, Regent-street.

LADIES residing in the Country or Abroad are respectfully informed that KING and CO., will forward to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, and the Colonies. Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS, 41 5s. 6d. the full dress. The Richest Qualities, 41 15s. the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post free.

BAYADERE and ECOSAIS POULT de SOIES, 42 2s. the full dress; Moire Antique and Brocade Silks, 43 10s. to 45 the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS, 41 5s. 6d. the full dress; Black Glace, and Brocade Silks, 41 15s. to 43 3s. the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

MUSLINS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, &c. French Printed Muslins, 5s. and 7s. 6d. the full dress, worth 10s. and 12s.; Fine Swiss Cambrics, 4s. and 6s. the full dress; English Bareges, Balzarinnes, &c., 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. the full dress; French Bareges, 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d., worth 18s. and 25s. Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE. **ORGANDIA MUSLINS, exquisitely fine.** Beautiful Chintz ditto. And an immense variety of the newest Patterns, cheaper than any house in the kingdom. Also, a large Stock of British and French Wool Bareges and Balzarinnes, plain and printed, at half price, commencing at 6s. 9d. the full dress. Patterns sent post free. N.B.—Ladies' Printed Cambric and Muslin Morning Wrappers, 7s. 6d., complete. Address, BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.

SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, LACE, CLOAKS, and DRESSES of every description. The SELLING OFF OF MESSRS. WHITE and COMPANY'S rich and valuable Stock, at 192, Regent-street, can only continue a short time longer. Ladies are solicited to pay an early visit, as every day materially decreases the variety, and such an opportunity may never again occur for purchasing really good materials at half price. WHITE and COMPANY (late George and Bradley), 192, Regent-street. It is requested that all outstanding debts may be paid to Mr. White the continuing partner, on the premises.

SILKS for the MILLION!—STAGG and LOTS of SILKS, at prices which must excite the attention of all who wish to advise their Friends to inspect these extraordinary goods without delay. Leading Lots—12,000 yards Fashionable new small Glace Checks, at 11 3s. 6d. the Dress; 15,000 ditto ditto, richest quality (wide width) 11 10s. the Robe. Several hundred pieces of Brocade, Damasks, Moire Antiques, and Light French Glaces. Stagg and Mantle purveyors refrain from further comment, believing that a genuine public announcement will meet with its deserved success.—Stagg and Mantle, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, and 8, Leicester-street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841. By Appointment, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. The Proprietors of this Establishment desire most respectfully to submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the exclusive SALE OF MOURNING ATTIRE, and from the immense business transacted in their warehouse, and from the numerous commands they receive to attend in various parts of the country, they are enabled to sell their goods on most advantageous terms. Messrs. JAY have ever deemed it unnecessary to quote prices, from a conviction that it only tends to mislead the purchaser; but they beg to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchased at their Establishment will possess the value that is paid for it; and that, in addition to their

COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING, they have every variety of quality and price, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up; also, Millinery, &c., &c. The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN.—A large stock, in every variety of quality and fashion, constantly on hand, at WHITELOCK and SON'S, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitting Warehouse, Strand, opposite the Church, near Somerset House. The following are recommended as really good articles, made from Horrocks' patent long-cloth:—Chemises, 2s. 9d.; ditto, trimmed, rich work, 3s. 9d.; drawers, 2s.; ditto, with rich work, 2s. 10d. and 3s. 6d.; night dresses, 3s. 6d.; French patterns, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d.; with rich work, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 9d.; night-caps, 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.; dressing gowns, 8s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Any article made to order at the same prices. Outfits on the most economical scale.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CHOICE READY-MADE LINEN. Invalid Union Under-Clothing, Hosiery, and Economical Family and Colonial Outfitting Establishment.—T. HUGHES and CO., 208, Regent-street. Six Chemises, 11s.; Drawers, 11s.; Petticoats, 15s.; Night Dresses, 17s.; if prepaid, sent with priced lists, rail free; or, if desired, experienced assistants despatched throughout the country, with samples of requisites, plain, moderately, or richly trimmed, for Trouseuses, India Overland, and Family Colonial Outfits; including richly-printed Flannel and Foulard Silk Robes à l'Anglaise, fashionable Juvenile and Infant's Clothing, and trimmed Model Basinettes. Spécialité for Hughes' Riding Habits, and their unique "Bouquetin Mauresque Equestrian Trousers."

ROYAL CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES, 61 and 63, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 58 and 59, Paternoster-row. The LONDON, MANTLE, and SHAWL COMPANY beg to inform their numerous patrons and friends that their new premises are now open upon a scale of

GRANDEUR and MAGNIFICENCE, hitherto unattained in the commercial world. They beg to call attention to several large lots of goods purchased for cash which they are now selling much under value. For example:—30,000 French Barege Long Shawls, 15s. 9d. 15,000 Rich Paisley, 21s., woven in one piece. 13,700 yards Checked and Striped Glace Silks, One Guinea for 12 yards. 19,740 richest quality, wide width, 25s. 9d., worth two guineas. Several Thousand Robes, 12s. 9d., worth one guinea. The Mantle Department is replete with every novelty; amongst which may be seen The celebrated Toga, Forming four mantles in one; And six of the most superb and costly dresses, as chosen by her most gracious Majesty. Carriage entrance: 61 and 63, St. Paul's Churchyard. Wholesale entrance: 58 and 59, Paternoster-row.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 10 1/2d. per pair, usual price 2s. 6d. Best Paris ditto, at 10s. 6d. per half-dozen, post free. Fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Fine French Hemmed Stuffed Mitts, 7s. 6d. per half-dozen, post free. Address BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.

MADAME DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.—Madame Devy respectfully solicits the attention of the ladies to her improved STAYS, combining elegance and comfort, and far superior to those hitherto introduced. Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.—73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

LOSS of HAIR.—Mr. PURKESS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry he may be consulted upon the HAIR from Eleven till Five o'clock, and will guarantee its reproduction and preservation by his treatment.—12, Maddox-street, seven doors from Bond-street.

THE JUPON CLOCHETTE is to be had only of Mrs. POTTS and SON, 25, Pall-mall.

SURPLICES.—GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, has prepared his usual large supply of Surplices, in anticipation of Easter. Parcels delivered Free at Railway Stations.

SHIRTS.—E. LODGE and Co.'s SHIRTS (non-registered) surpass all others in three great requisites, viz., excellence of fit, material, and moderate prices. Six for 30s., or six for 42s. Strongly recommended.—Address, 15 and 16, Strand, opposite the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 25s. the Half Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. ROGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the Half Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free. ROGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a PRECISION and EASE. Any gentleman can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken light—1. Round the Neck; 2. Round the Chest; 3. Round the Waist; 4. Round the Wrist; 5. The Height of the Wearer. Excellent Custom Shirts, with Fronts, Collars, and Wrist of fine Linen, 6s. to 12s. each. Good Lion Shirts, of various fineness, 10s. to 25s. each. Additional, for Dress or Embroidered Fronts, 2s. to 10s. each. 95, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Best quality, six for 40s.; second quality, six for 30s. Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS. "The most unique, and the only perfect fitting shirt made."—Observer. Country residents purchasing in any provincial town are requested to observe, on the interior of the collar-band, the stamp, "Ford's Eureka Shirts, 38, Poultry" (without which none are genuine). Illustrated price-lists, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post-free; and patterns to select from, of the new Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps.—Agents are now being appointed in all towns. Terms, &c., forwarded on application. THOMAS FORD, 38, Poultry, London. Manufactory, Hay's-lane, Tooley-street.

DO YOU KEEP LIVERY SERVANTS.—DOUDNEY'S LIVERIES please masters and servants. Footmen's Suits, best quality, 43 3s. DOUDNEY'S, 17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

HOLLYLAND'S RENOWNED BEAUFORT FROCKS, and Morning or Riding Beaufort Coats, are now made in every new and elegant material for Spring wear. The style and quality of these articles are undeniable, and they are rendered at most moderate charges. New seasonable materials for Trousers and Waistcoats in unrivalled variety; Fishing Suits, Yachting Jackets, &c., to order. 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Regent-street.—In England, or from France and Germany, the best talent in cutting, workmanship, and materials, are secured for the use of gentlemen by this Firm, who combine excellence with economy, as illustrated in the PATENT TWO-GUINEA PALEOT. Sold in the Country and Colonies by their recognised Agents; but, in London, only at 22, Cornhill, and the principal Depot, in the centre of Regent-street, viz., Nos. 114, 116, 118, and 120.

WEDDINGS and CHRISTENINGS.—The largest assortment of the best materials proper for WEDDING COATS and other Garments to be worn by Gentlemen on these occasions, will be always on view at the Paleot Warehouses of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

DUNN'S TAILOR'S LABOUR AGENCY, invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer; combining high wages to the one, with low charges to the other. Conducted by the Agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives; and has provided, at a cost of nearly £1000, Schools for the education of their children, Lecture-hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement in the "Times" of any Wednesday, or send for a Prospectus. A useful Dress Coat, 25s.; Wages paid for Making, 10s. 6d. A first-class Dress-coat, £2 10s.; Wages paid for Making, 15s.—13 and 14, Newington-causeway; and 39 and 40, Bridge-house-place, opposite.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, embracing every variety of these superior Time-pieces, imported directly from our old-established Factory; all brass works, and warranted to keep correct time. They are sold one-third less than the usual price. Day Clocks from 10s. to 18s.; eight-day, 30s. to 35s.; also, every variety of American Goods, by LEFAVOUR and CO. (Sole Importers Rogers and Co.), 545, New Oxford-street.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 238, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

WATCHES, PLATE, JEWELLERY.—HENRY MILLS, 171, 172A, Oxford-street, London, recommends his highly-finished Horizontal GOLD WATCHES, Gold Chains, Jewelled, &c., at Five Guineas; Silver Cases, Two and a Half Guinea. An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand Plate, Electro and other plated goods at reduced prices. Fine Gold Jewellery in endless variety. A Pamphlet, containing Prices, sent free on application by letter.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, Chronometer Makers to the Queen, beg to call the attention of the public to their improved manufacture of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS, in which much greater accuracy is attained, and the price considerably reduced. 4, Change-alley, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. Established upwards of fifty years.

FORGERY of DENT'S NAME on WATCHES.—F. DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock-maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, and successor to the late E. J. Dent, at 61, Strand, 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, and the Clock Factory, at Somerset House, begs to caution the public against buying watches with the name of Dent upon them, except at shops where their genuineness may be relied on, as he has discovered that a number of inferior watches are being made and sold with the name forged upon them.

F. DENT, 61, Strand, and 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER, by appointment, to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, sole successor to the late E. J. Dent, in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset House, maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks; Dipteroscopes and Patent Ship's Compasses used on board Her Majesty's yacht;—Ladies Gold Watches, Eight Guinea; Gentlemen's, Ten Guinea. Strong Silver Lever Watches, £4 10s.

T. COX SAVORY and CO. respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive Show-rooms, to which a recent addition, with a proportionate increase of new and elegant Stock has been made; including the various articles of the DINNER and TEA EQUIPAGE, in Silver, Sheffield, and Electro-Plate. The following quotation of prices refers to the important item of Spoons and Forks, Electro-plated and hard, a material much recommended for its durability and resemblance to silver.

	FIDDLE PATTERN.	THREADED PATTERN.	KING'S PATTERN.
12 Table Forks	42 5 0	43 8 0	43 18 0
12 Table Spoons	2 5 0	3 8 0	3 18 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 18 0	1 0 0	9 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
1 Fish Knife	0 14 6	0 18 0	1 1 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 19 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowl) ..	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon (gilt bowl) ..	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 3 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 0 0	1 7 9	1 13 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 6
1 Sugar Sifter (pierced) ..	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 9 0
1 Molat Sugar Spoon	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt bowls) ..	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 4 6	0 6 6	0 7 6
	£13 15 0	£19 16 0	£22 19 0
	1 7 6	1 19 6	2 6 0
Discount £10 per Cent ..	£12 7 6	£17 16 6	£20 13 0

For the facility of reference, and to aid in the selection of a Service of Plate, an Illustrated Pamphlet of Prices has been published, and will be transmitted, post-free, on application. T. COX SAVORY and CO., Working Silversmiths, 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

GLOVES.—The best PARIS KID, at 2s. the pair.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully requested to try our Paris-made Gloves, at the Old Tower of Babylon, 44, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Country orders punctually executed.

FLEURS et COIFFURES de PARIS.—G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, is constantly receiving Novelties in Artificial Flowers, Plumes, and Head-dresses, for Court, Dinner, and Evening Dress, to an inspection of which all Ladies are respectfully invited.

BONNETS.—LADIES will save themselves much trouble in visiting G. W. JONES'S Establishment, 101, Oxford-street, where they will at once meet with an extensive and comfortable assortment of Millinery, Fancy, and other Straw Bonnets, ready for wear, at prices that cannot be surpassed.

GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON.—The CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance. It is packed in a case 1 1/2 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box. It is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion. Prices moderate; also every kind of Bonnet in the best Paris taste. Light Bonnets, with Flowers, at 10s. 6d.; Glace Bonnets, with Flowers, at 15s. 6d.; Mourning Bonnets, at 12s. 6d.; J. and E. Smith's Showrooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

REAL IRISH CROCHET WORK, free by post, upon receipt of stamps or Post-office order, to SAMUEL RIBBEK, Berlin Wool Warehouse, 54, Westminster-bridge-road. Edgings, 4d. 6d., 4d., and 1s. per yard. Handsome Vandyke Collars, 3s., 5s., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. Chemisettes, 8s. 6d. and 43s. 6d. Collars, 16s., 21s., and upwards.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR and WIG MANUFACTURER.—The finest specimens are now on view at WILLIAMS'S, 182, Borough, London. A Lady's entire Head-dress, from 3s. to 6s.; beautiful Fronts, from 6s.; Ringlets, on Combs, from 3s. 6d.; Black Hair, for Twisting and Parting, from 2s. 6d. to 30s. Gentlemen's Wigs, from 25s. to 42s.; Transparent Scalps, from 10s. 6d. to 21s. Sent carriage free. The trade supplied.—182, Borough.

Established in 1778. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINENDRAPER to the QUEEN, and Manufactory of LINEN and CLOTH. All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the London Parcels Delivery Company. Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the Kingdom. LISTS, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID, by application, as above; or to CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON. (nearly opposite New Burlington-street.)

A SINGLE STAY Carriage Free To any part of the Country. On receipt of a Post-office Order. Waist measure only required. Drawings sent on receipt of a postage stamp. The Paris Wave Stay (white or grey) .. 10s. 6d. per pair. The Elastic Bodice, with simple fastening in front, is strongly recommended by the Faculty. Families waited upon by experienced persons, within ten miles of London, free of expense. CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 6, Blackfriars-road (near the Bridge); and 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich. Established 1812.

THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S. Superior Black Silks, 2s. 4 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 11d. per yard; or, 41 8s. 6d., 41 10s., 41 12s., 41 14s., 41 16s. the dress. Superior French Glace, wide width, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per yard; or, 41 15s., 42 2s., 42 12s. the dress. Rich Gros Royal and Widows' Silks, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard; or, 41 13s. and Two Guinea the dress. Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

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